PROFILES OF REGIONS AND SMALL COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

NORTHWEST

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PROFILES OF REGIONS
AND SMALL COMMUNITIES
IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

NORTHWEST

Prepared By: SATA Systems Inc.
Edmonton, Alberta

The cost of this report has been jointly shared between the Northern Development Branch of Alberta Tourism and Small Business and the Federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) under the auspices of the Canada/Alberta Subsidiary Agreement on Alberta North 1977/82.

Northern Alberta Development Council

March, 1983

December 31, 1982

Mr. G.G. Archibald
Director, Research & Analysis
Northern Development Branch
Alberta Tourism & Small Business
2nd Floor, Provincial Building
9621 - 96 Avenue
Peace River, Alberta
TOH 2XO

Dear Mr. Archibald:

We are pleased to submit to you our report entitled, "Profiles of Regions and Smaller Communities in Northern Alberta".

The main objective of the project has been to inventory the infrastructure in northern Alberta's smaller communities, reserves and settlements. The profiles include many types of data related to the individual communities. The information will allow a better understanding of the northern communities and their infrastructure to assist in the process of social and economic development.

We have enjoyed working on this project and trust that it will provide relevant information for the Northern Alberta Development Council.

Sincerely,

Jerry Kristoff

S. Maracle
Shirley Maracle

JK/SM:dm

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Northern Alberta represents a large area of diverse character. It contains 60% of the provincial land base but only ten percent of the population. A significant portion of the northern population lives in small towns, rural areas, isolated hamlets, or on settlements and reserves. A large part of the activities of the Northern Alberta Development Council are aimed at addressing the concerns of these regions and small communities.

Information on regions and smaller communities in northern Alberta is important to the N.A.D.C. in order that it may fulfill its responsibilities to the northern public. This community profiles inventory is one response by the N.A.D.C. to a need for current and accurate information on northern communities.

The profile research on regions and communities was commissioned in March 1981 by the Northern Development Branch of Alberta Tourism and Small Business on behalf of the Northern Alberta Development Council. The objective of the project was to acquire current data on various communities and regions within the N.A.D.C. area. The community and regional profiles include all rural municipalities and urban municipalities with a 1979 population of less than 2,000. The project is an attempt to "fill in" information that was found to be missing or inadequate. The completed document inventories 15 towns, 14 villages, 3 counties, 5 municipal districts, 10 improvement districts, 21 reserves, 8 settlements, 2 communities and 66 hamlets. Information on the larger towns and cities in northern Alberta can be found in "Alberta Locations", produced by the Regional Business Development Branch.

The profiles are completed by utilizing a wide range of information sources. Community visits, background studies, planning documents, and phone interviews, with municipal administrators were all important. In most cases a draft copy of each profile was sent to the community for verification and additions.

Some limitations will be noted in the research, because information at times was incomplete or not available. Also the size of the N.A.D.C. area and the fact that aspects of the area change frequently, limit any attempt to describe fully the communities and regions within the area. For various reasons, the Kikino Metis Settlement and the Cold Lake Reserve asked not to be included in the project.

Profiles of Regions and Small Communities in Northern Alberta is seen as a valuable document to aid and assist the N.A.D.C. and other northerners in on-going discussions and planning in the north. Information is provided regarding community location, access, local history, historical population, economic activities, physical infrastructure, local government, financial data, and provincial government facilities.

Comments on this project or enquiries should be forwarded to:

Northern Development Branch
Alberta Tourism & Small Business
Postal Bag 900-14
Provincial Building
Peace River, Alberta
TOH 2X0

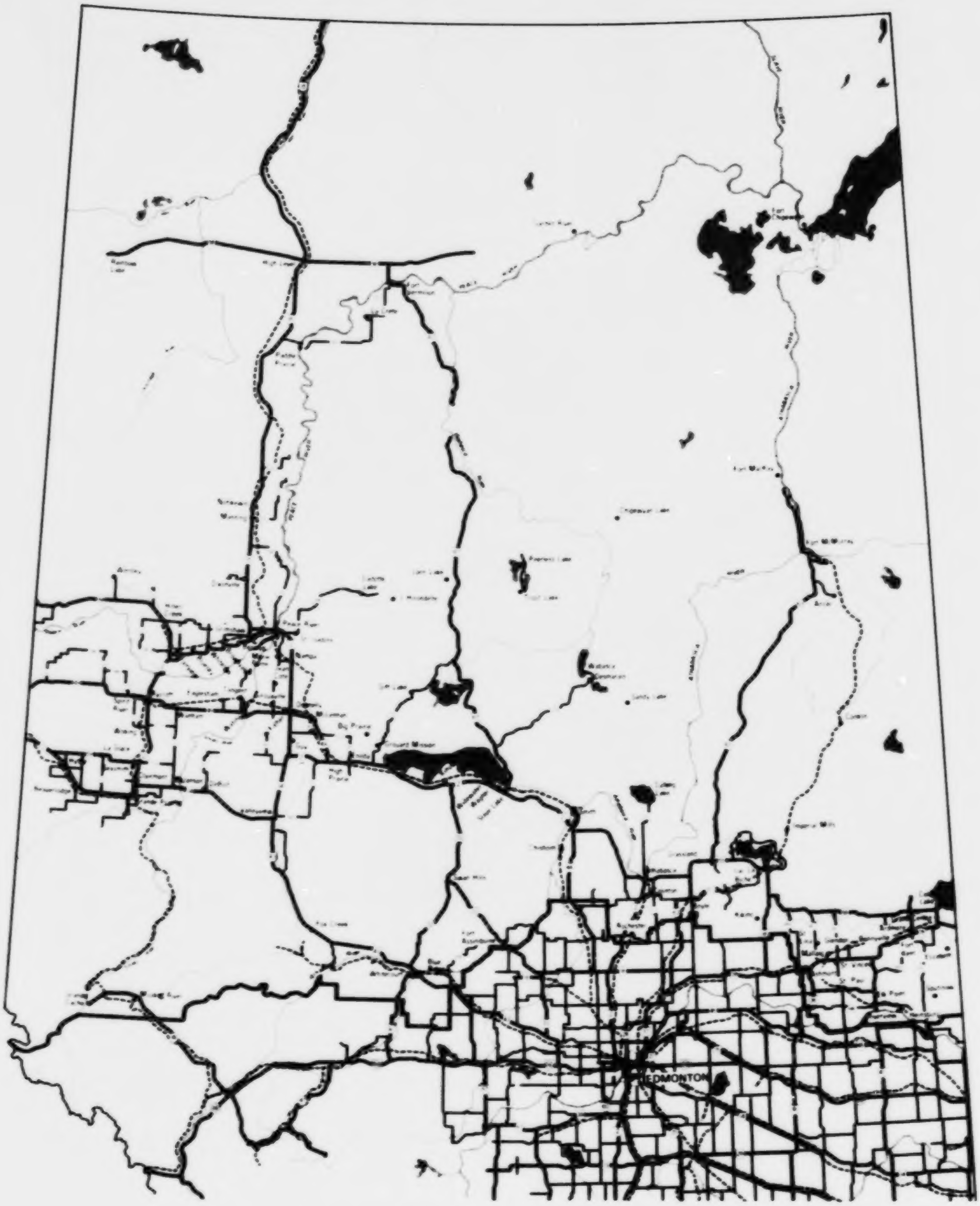
Phone: (403) 624-6274

DISCLAIMER

The information contained in the two volumes entitled, Profiles of Regions and Small Communities in Northern Alberta, was developed primarily through a research contract with a private consulting firm. The researchers utilized a wide variety of sources to collect the data contained in the document.

This project represents a first attempt by the Northern Alberta Development Council to comprehensively inventory northern Alberta's regions and smaller communities. Changes occur continually in the areas inventoried by the profiles; therefore, the Northern Alberta Development Council can take no direct responsibility for the current accuracy of the data contained in these volumes.

NORTHERN ALBERTA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AREA OF JURISDICTION



NORTHERN ALBERTA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AREA

COMMUNITIES WITH POPULATION OVER 50 (1976 CANADA CENSUS)

PRIMARY HIGHWAY

SECONDARY ROAD

RAILWAY

Produced by the Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping

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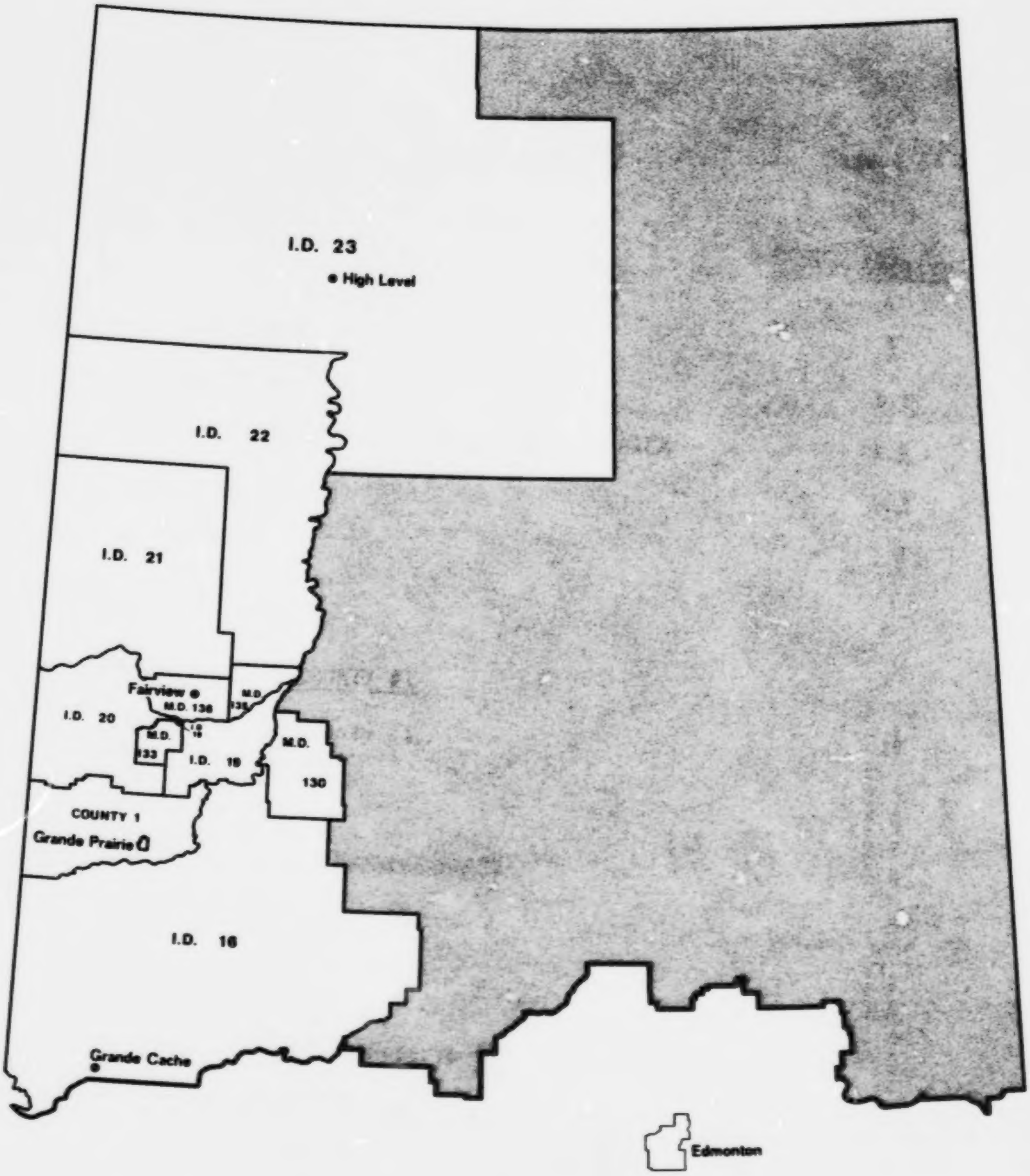
I.D. 23
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I.D. 21
Fairview
M.D. 136
M.D. 135
I.D. 20
M.D. 133
I.D. 19
I.D. 19
M.D. 130
COUNTY 1
Grande Prairie
I.D. 16
Grande Cache
Edmonton

MAP OF STUDY AREA -- NORTHWEST

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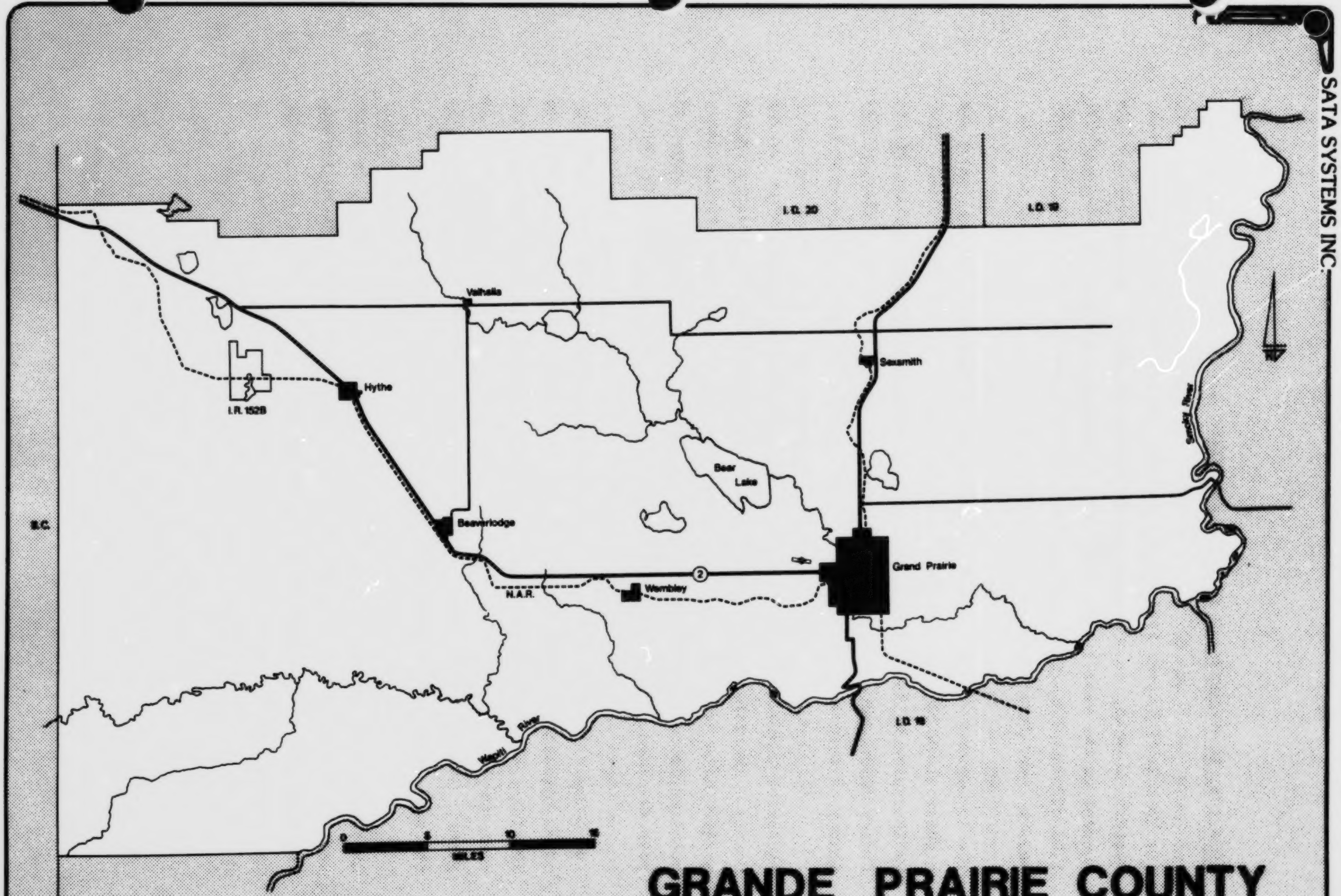
COUNTY OF GRANDE PRAIRIE #1

SATA SYSTEMS INC.


I.D. 20
I.D. 19
Valhalla
Sexsmith
Hythe
I.R. 152B
Bear
Lake
Beaverlodge
B.C.
Grand Prairie
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Wembley
N.A.R.
Smoky River
Wapiti River
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MILES

GRANDE PRAIRIE COUNTY

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The County of Grande Prairie #1, located in the central part of northwestern Alberta, encompasses 5,455 square km (2106 sq. mi.). It is bounded to the west by the province of British Columbia, to the north by I.D. #20 and I.D. #19, and to the south and east by I.D. #16, with the Wapiti River forming the boundary line.

The topography of the County is gently to moderately rolling, with the highest elevation being 960 m (3200 feet) in the Saddle Hills area. Elevations rise to 900 m (3000 feet) in the extreme northwest portion of the County where the Rocky Mountain foothills begin. The remainder of the County is predominantly flat.

Extensive clearing for agriculture has reduced the forest cover in the County. There is forest cover north of the City of Grande Prairie in the Saddle Hills area, and in the western part of the County. Poplar dominates the stands, along with lesser amounts of white spruce. In areas of poor drainage, black spruce, birch, and willow are more commonly found.

The Canadian Land Inventory Classification system for agriculture designates approximately 50% of soils in the County as Class 2. Most of the remaining land is Class 6 and 7. The most productive land area extends east to the Smoky River, southwest to the Elmworth area and west to Hythe. Poorer quality land with serious agricultural limitations is in the hill areas around Saskatoon Mountain and in most river areas.

Another unique feature of the County, the Wapiti sand dune area, is located southeast of the City of Grande Prairie in the Wapiti River region. The dune area consists of sand ridges and marsh.

There are five major rivers within the County of Grande Prairie. The Smoky River, characterized by its steep river valley, flows along the eastern portion of the County and eventually drains into the Peace River. The Wapiti River forms the southern boundary of the County until joining the Smoky River. The Bear River drains the central part of the County. The Beaverlodge River flows from the northwest corner of the County southeast into the Redwillow River. The Redwillow River runs through the southwestern portion of the County. All water courses in the County eventually drain into the Smoky River.

The County has six major lakes. Saskatoon Lake and Bear Lake, both located northwest of Grande Prairie, are in an area with recreational potential. Saskatoon Lake is developed for recreational purposes. The other lakes are Spring Lake, Sinclair Lake, Cutbank Lake and Hilltop Lake.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The name Grande Prairie was given to the area by the French settlers who first settled the gently rolling wilderness known as "la grande prairie". Around 1906 the area began to attract attention as a potential farming region. By 1908 the townsite was being advertised as the "City of Grande Prairie". Settlers were arriving in the area to clear homesteads. The completion of a rail link in 1916 added to the region's growth. In 1958 Grande Prairie, the main center of the County, was officially granted status as a city.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The County of Grande Prairie statistics indicate a declining rural farm population and an increasing rural urban population in the hamlets and urban centers. The region has experience a fairly rapid population growth with total population increasing from 24,353 in 1971 to 40,961 in 1981.

The following table indicates the Grande Prairie County #1 growth rate for selected years between 1921 and 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION FOR GRANDE PRAIRIE COUNTY #1

Year	Population
1921	6,506
1931	13,573
1941	14,047
1951	14,228
1956	17,067
1961	19,335
1966	22,432
1971	24,353
1976	29,842
1977	30,062
1978	30,991
1979	34,373
1980	38,774
1981	40,612
1982	40,961

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

Note: Figures include populations for the County, the City of Grande Prairie, and all incorporated towns and villages in the County.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND TRENDS

The County of Grande Prairie #1 has as primary economic base of agriculture and agriculture service industries. The oil and gas industry began to have a positive economic impact in the mid- 1970's. Forestry is also of significant importance in the region.

According to 1976 Alberta Census of Agriculture figures, 68% of the total County land is suitable farmland. The majority of that land has been cleared. The County has a total farm acreage of 1,052,305 acres (426,034 ha), with 722,933 acres (292,685 ha) of that total classified as improved lands. The average 1976 farm size was 675 acres (273 ha). Statistics Canada indicates that the percentage work force engaged in agriculture between 1951 and 1971 decreased from 53.7% to 22.8%.

A substantial farm acreage is devoted to rapeseed in order to supply a major rapeseed crushing plant, located in the town of Sexsmith. In 1976 approximately 17% of the total County land was used for cattle, grazing and forage crops to support the cattle industry. Important crops grown in the County are barley, canola, wheat and oats.

According to the Grande Prairie Forest Service, the Grande Prairie forest region covers 4,658,334 acres (1,885,965 ha), with 71% of that acreage considered to be productive. CANFOR (Northern Canadian Forest Industries) and Proctor and Gamble Cellulose Ltd. directly employ about 1500 people. The CANFOR sawmill/planer and plywood mill is located in the City of Grande Prairie, while the Proctor and Gamble mill is located south of the City of Grande Prairie. Proctor and Gamble opened a $15 million sawmill in 1980 that is capable of producing 100 million board feet (429,184 m^3) of lumber annually. The sawmill created 168 permanent jobs and diversified P&G's operations. Although the companies experienced a slowdown during 1981 an increase in productivity is expected.

The oil and gas industry has expanded the economic base of the County. Five gas fields established in the 1960's and the discovery of the Elmworth gas field in 1976, contributed to an economic boom. Operating gas plants in the area include a $2.7 million plant by Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd., located near Elmworth, 52 km southeast of Grande Prairie; a $4 million plant by Dome Petroleum near Goodfare, 60 km northwest of Grande Prairie; and a $3 million plant by Sulpetro Ltd. in the south Wapiti area. Major new oil discoveries have also been made in the Cutbank area, 70 km south of Grande Prairie and near Worsley, 150 km north of Grande Prairie, in addition to numerous smaller finds.

There is considerable commercial sub-bituminous coal potential in the County in the Elmworth & Pipestone Creek areas. This resource presently remains undeveloped.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - The major highways in Grande Prairie County #1 consist of primary Highways #2, #59 and #34. Most areas of the County are accessible by primary and secondary roads.

RAILWAYS - Railway services in County #1 are provided by the Canadian National Railway and the Alberta Resources Railway. The CNR continues west from Grande Prairie to Dawson Creek and north to Peace River.

The Alberta Resource Railway joins the CNR at Grande Prairie, connecting Grande Prairie and Grande Cache. This is a vital link for transporting commodities from the Sexsmith NARP plant and the Proctor and Gamble, and CANFOR mills.

AIRPORTS - The County has one commercial airport located west of the city of Grande Prairie. The airport includes 6900 ft. (2075 m) and 6600 ft. (1984 m) runways. A new terminal building was opened in 1979. The airport is considered a major link to northwestern Alberta and B.C. centres. Scheduled flights are offered to B.C., Edmonton, and Grande Cache.

UTILITIES - Power is available through Alberta Power. Northwestern Utilities services the County with natural gas.

FIRE PROTECTION - The County of Grande Prairie has equipped each village and town with a supplementary pumper truck for rural fire protection. Equipment has been placed in Grande Prairie, Beaverlodge, Sexsmith, Wembley, Hythe and La Glace. Each community is responsible for maintaining a volunteer fire department.

COMMUNICATION - Television reception in the County includes CBC, CTV, and CJDC. Local radio stations in Grande Prairie are CFGP and CJXX. Two local newspapers, the Daily Herald Tribune, and the Weekly Booster also circulate from Grande Prairie.

County Grainfield Bordering City of Grande Prairie

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The County is governed by a Reeve and 10 Councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

COUNTY MANAGER	J. McGowan
ASSISTANT MANAGER	Mr. R. Pfau

Address:
Grande Prairie County #1
8611 - 108 Street
Grande Prairie, Alberta
T8V 4C5

Phone: (403) 532-9722

FINANCIAL DATA

The Total General Operating Revenue for County #1 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was $19,629,305. The Total Expenditure for the same period was $20,136,828.

HAMLETS

CLAIRMONT - Clairmont, with a population of 950 (1982 County Statistics), is located 10 km north of Grande Prairie on primary Highway #2. Recreation facilities include a community hall and a curling rink. The city of Grande Prairie provides Clairmont with medical and educational services, and fire protection. The hamlet is serviced with treated, piped water and a sewage system. Plans for the construction of a new sewage lagoon are going ahead. Alberta Environment announced a grant for the project on November 2, 1982.

TEEPEE CREEK - Teepee Creek, with a population of 15 (1982 County Statistics), is located 43 km northeast of Grande Prairie. The hamlet consists of a school, a teacherage, 7 single family residences and the Teepee Creek Rodeo grounds. The school had a 1982 enrollment of 102. Services consist of individual wells and sewage systems.

BEZANSON - Bezanson, with a population of 75 (1982 County Statistics), is located 32 km east of Grande Prairie. There is one elementary/junior high school in the hamlet with a total 1981-82 student enrollment of 76. A curling rink, community hall and a post office are also part of the community. The community is serviced by individual wells and sewage systems.

VALHALLA CENTRE - Valhalla Centre, with a population of 52 (1982 County Statistics), is located 65 km northwest of Grande Prairie. The one elementary school in the hamlet has a total 1981-82 student enrollment of 45. A curling rink, a skating rink, a park/campground, and a post office are also part of the community. Individual wells and sewage systems provide the services for the hamlet.

ELMWORTH - Elmworth, with a population of 8 (1981 Census Canada), is located 50 km southwest of Grande Prairie. There is one elementary school in the hamlet with a total 1981-82 student enrollment of 82. The hamlet consists of 2 single family residences, a curling rink, a community hall and a post office. Services are provided by individual wells and individual sewage systems.

LA GLACE - La Glace, with a population of 169 (1982 County Statistics), is located 45 km northwest of Grande Prairie on Highway #59. There is one school in the hamlet with grades 1 to 9 and a total 1981-82 student enrollment of 108. A post office, community hall, curling rink, skating rink, rodeo grounds, and ball diamonds are located in the hamlet. A volunteer fire department with one truck provides fire protection. The water supply is from individual wells. There are also individual sewage systems.

CITY OF GRANDE PRAIRIE

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The City of Grande Prairie is located 460 km northwest of Edmonton at the crossroads of Highways #2, #34 and #43. The City is located in Grande Prairie County #1 and has a population (1982) of 24,263.

COMMUNICATIONS

Radio stations in Grande Prairie include CFGP and CJXX Grande Prairie radio, CKYL Peace River radio, CJDC Dawson Creek radio and some Edmonton stations. Television stations received include CBC, CTV, CJDC, and a French CBC channel. Cable service is available in the city. Two local newspapers, the Daily Herald Tribune and the weekly Booster also circulate in Grande Prairie.

HEALTH FACILITIES

Medical facilities available in Grande Prairie include a 261-bed hospital with auxiliary facilities and a staff of 35 doctors, 13 dentists, and 2 medical clinics. The main office of the Grande Prairie Health Unit, with a staff of 25, is located in the new Provincial Building. There is a 138-bed nursing home and a senior citizens lodge in the City.

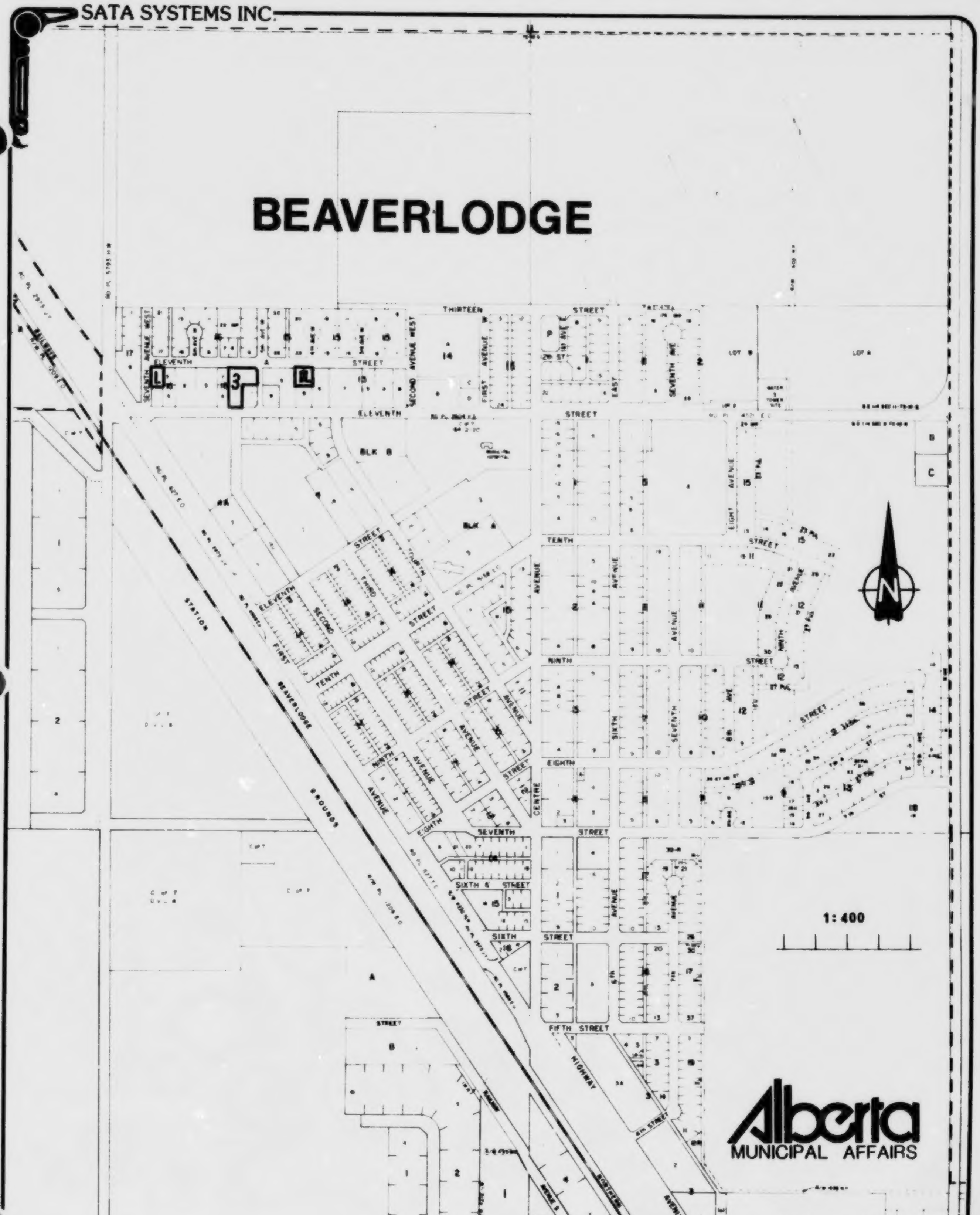
RECREATION AND TOURIST FACILITIES

Local recreation facilities include a large Recreation Centre. An indoor swimming pool, 1 outdoor swimming pool, 2 indoor skating rinks, a curling rink, an 18-hole golf course, a bowling alley, a ski hill with T-bar lifts, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, an art gallery and theatre, and numerous local parks and playgrounds all provide recreational opportunities in the City.

There are numerous camping and picnic facilities close to Grande Prairie. Saskatoon Lake Provincial Park is 22 km west of Grande Prairie, Bear Point Park 26 km northwest of Grande Prairie, Pipestone Creek park 15 km south of Wembley, and Redwillow Park 8 km south of Beaverlodge. Tourist accommodation facilities in the City of Grande Prairie total 16 motel/hotels with a total of 1189 accommodation units.

TOWN
OF
BEAVERLODGE

MUNICIPAL
OFFICE


SATA SYSTEMS INC.
BEAVERLODGE
THIRTEEN STREET
ELEVENTH STREET
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SEVENTH AVENUE WEST
SECOND AVENUE WEST
FIRST AVENUE
SEVENTH AVE
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FOURTH STREET
BLK A
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BEAVERLODGE
NORTHERN ALBERTA
HIGHWAY AVENUE
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LOT A
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3132 R.S.
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Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Town of Beaverlodge is located in Grande Prairie County #1, approximately 43 km west of Grande Prairie on primary Highway #2.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

In the late 1800's, prospectors camped on the banks of the Beaverlodge River, hoping to make their fortune during the Klondike gold rush. In 1907 the first permanent settlers moved to the town from Washington and Oklahoma. Beaverlodge became a thriving community with a general store, lumber yard, restaurant, post office, and livery barn. An Agricultural Research station was completed near the original town site in 1917. When the railroad line progressed to Beaverlodge by 1928, it became necessary to relocate the town one mile west to a site more accessible for the railroad. On June 4, 1948, fire swept through the town and destroyed ten businesses. The town began to rebuild and has continued to grow.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The historical population of Beaverlodge for selected years from 1931 to 1982 is shown in the following table.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF BEAVERLODGE

Year	Population
1931	211
1941	331
1951	514
1961	897
1966	1083
1971	1157
1978	1366
1979	1645
1980	1847
1981	1908
1982	1937

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

Agriculture and related industries continue to provide the main economic base for the town of Beaverlodge as they have done since the early establishment of the Town. The agricultural industry is diversified and produces cereal, oil seeds, grasses and legumes.

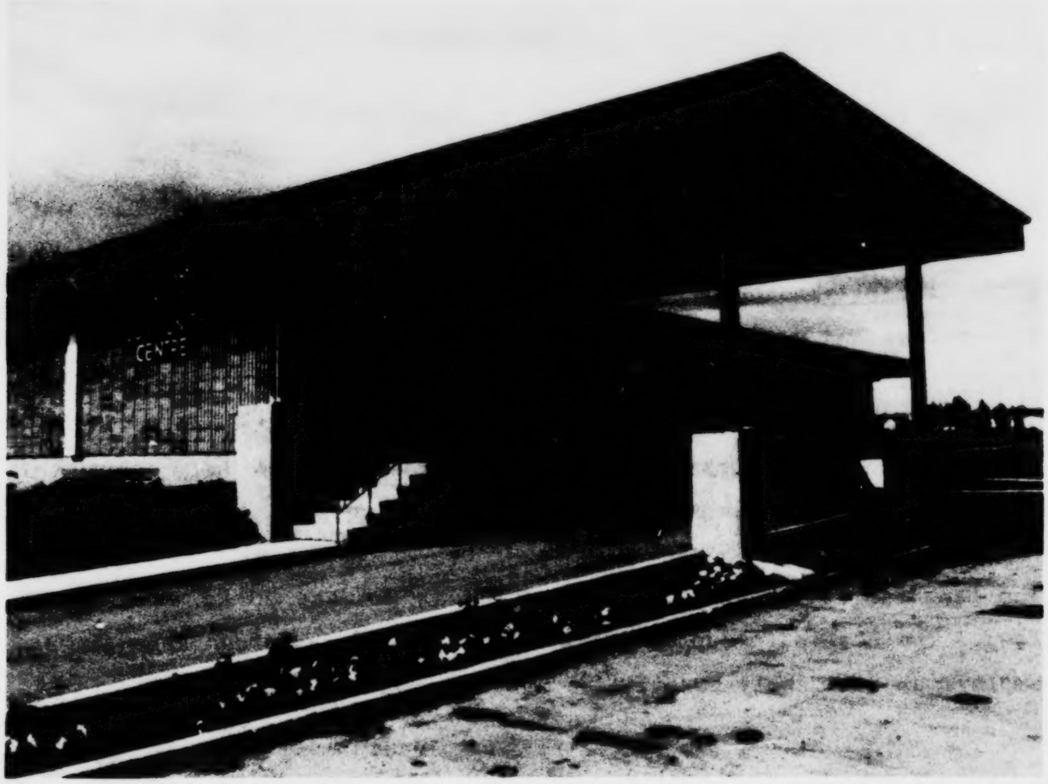
In 1917, Agriculture Canada established a Research Station at Beaverlodge, which is responsible for agricultural research in northwestern Canada. The station employs approximately 55 people.

The Canadian Forces Beaverlodge Station is located 20 km east of the Town. The station occupies 218 acres on top of Saskatoon Mountain and employs approximately 50 civilian and 110 military employees.

Since the discovery of the Elmwood natural gas field by Canadian Hunter in 1976, the potential for further economic development in the natural gas field has increased. Further exploration has uncovered oil on the periphery of the Elmworth field.

Another development which is expected to influence the economy of Beaverlodge, is the B.C. coal development in Tumbler Ridge, 80 km west of Beaverlodge.

In addition to agriculture, local businesses contribute to the employment base. These include retail services, light industrial trades, auto and farm equipment sales.



Beaverlodge Community Centre

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

Beaverlodge is located in a scenic part of Alberta. From the Town one can glimpse a beautiful view of the Rocky Mountains. Hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and canoeing are popular activities. Within the immediate area there is the Beaverlodge Campsite, O'Brien Provincial Park and Saskatoon Island Provincial Park all offering a variety of outdoor facilities. Kinuseo Falls, 145 km southwest of Beaverlodge, near to the Monkman Pass, is an isolated attraction featuring falls 210 feet high.

The South Peace Centennial Museum, located on Highway #2 between Beaverlodge and Hythe, is another attraction. It is open between May and October. The museum features antique automobiles, farming equipment and much more, with all machinery in full running condition.

Accomodation facilities in Beaverlodge include the Beaver Inn (20 units), the Monkman Pass Motor Inn (62 units), the Oilers Motor Inn (44 units) and the Beaverlodge Hotel (12 units).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #2, connecting Grande Prairie and B.C., goes through Beaverlodge. All roads in the community are paved.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway, formerly the N.A.R., passes through Beaverlodge running east to Grande Prairie and west to the B.C. border.

AIRPORTS - There is a 3,000 feet (912 m) gravel airstrip in Beaverlodge. The nearest commercial airport with scheduled flights, commercial services and air freight facilities is at Grande Prairie.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers passenger service twice daily in both east and west directions.

UTILITIES - Utility services in Beaverlodge include natural gas, electric power, telephone, treated water and piped in sewage facilities. A new 152 million gallon water reservoir has been completed with a $2 million water treatment plant planned for the industrial park. Also planned is the expansion of existing sewage services.

SCHOOLS - Beaverlodge has one pre-school with 19 four-year old children enrolled in 1981. The Elementary School had 345 students enrolled, St. Mary's Separate School had 115 students and Beaverlodge Regional High School had a total enrollment of 331 in 1981. The schools are under the jurisdiction of the Grande Prairie School Division and the Roman Catholic School Division #68. The nearest college is the Grande Prairie Regional College.

RECREATION - Beaverlodge employs a Recreation Director who co-ordinates a variety of recreational activities for the town. Some facilities available are an arena, a curling rink, swimming pool, five baseball diamonds, two tennis courts, several children's playgrounds, and school gyms. In 1976, the Lossing Centre was purchased to accomodate such activities as pool, cards, shuffleboard, bingo, etc. In 1979 a community centre was constructed that contains rooms for banquets, dancing, meetings and recreation.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Beaverlodge has one hospital with 30 beds. It is administered by the Beaverlodge-Hythe General and Auxiliary Hospital and Nursing Home District #32. There is one medical clinic, three doctors, one dentist and one sub-office of the Grande Prairie Health Unit No. 20. The Grande Prairie Health Unit employs 1 full-time and 2 part-time staff in Beaverlodge.

SOCIAL HOUSING - The closest social housing units are in Grande Prairie.

HOUSING INVENTORY - Beaverlodge has approximately 800 single family units, 7 apartment buildings containing 60 units, and a newly developed mobile home park with 105 serviced units. The town is presently planning a 65 lot residential subdivision..

FIRE PROTECTION - There is a volunteer fire department in Beaverlodge with a brigade of 32 volunteers. A firehall accommodates two pumper trucks that service the town.

POLICE - Beaverlodge has a R. C. M. P. detachment of 7 members who provide service from Wembley in the east to the B.C. border in the west, and from the Wapiti River in the south to the Saddle Hills area in the north.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Amisk Lodge has 22 self-contained units for senior citizens. The original 16 units were constructed in 1973. Another 6 units were recently added.

BANKING FACILITIES - There are three banking facilities in Beaverlodge; the Alberta Treasury Branch, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Toronto Dominion Bank.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Town of Beaverlodge was incorporated on January 24, 1956. The Town is governed by a mayor and 6 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Manager:	Otto Sterkenburg

Address:	Town of Beaverlodge Box 30 Beaverlodge, Alberta TOH OCO
Phone:	(403) 354-2201

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Town of Beaverlodge for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $786,009. The total expenditure for the same period was $762,486. The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property for the Town of Beaverlodge was 14 mills.

BEAVERLODGE DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

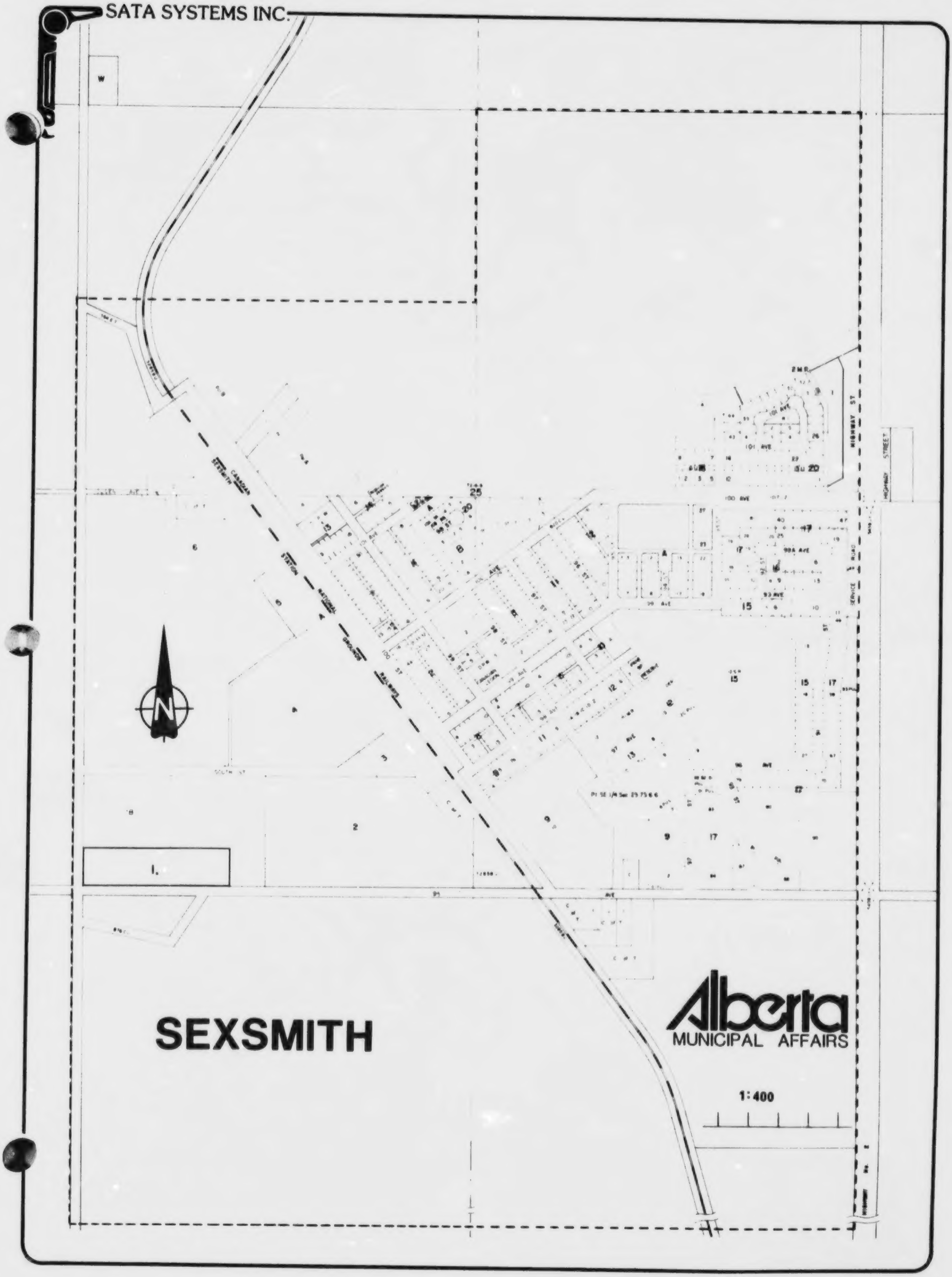
ALBERTA AGRICULTURE	Phone: 354-2888
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Phone: 354-2261
SOLICITOR GENERAL	
Motor Vehicles Division	Phone: 354-2211

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

AGRICULTURE CANADA	
Beaverlodge Research Station	Phone: 354-2212
NATIONAL DEFENSE	
Canadian Forces Station	Phone: 354-2216
POST OFFICE	Phone: 354-2336

TOWN
OF
SEXSMITH

ALBERTA
WHEAT POOL
SEXSMITH

SATA SYSTEMS INC.
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Alberta
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LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Town of Sexsmith is located 17 km north of the City of Grande Prairie in the County of Grande Prairie #1. The townsite is directly adjacent to primary Highway #2.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The Town of Sexsmith was originally named "Benville" after Ben Foster, an early homesteader in the area. On April 8, 1913, the Grande Prairie Herald made the following announcement:

> "The Post Office of Sexsmith is located on the Spirit River Trail, north of Grande Prairie and on some future line of the railway, we hope."

Several years later in 1916, the railway line did go through and the village was renamed "Sexsmith" because Benville had already been used in Alberta. Dave Sexsmith travelled and freighted in the Peace Country from 1898 to 1901. Ignoring warnings that he could never take a wagon through the Kleskun Hills, he proved everyone wrong when he successfully made the first wagon trail from Spirit River to Grande Prairie.

Upon completion of the railway line, grain elevators were built and Sexsmith developed into a central shipping point for the area. The village was incorporated in 1929.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The historical population of Sexsmith for selected years from 1931 to 1982 is indicated in the following table.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF SEXSMITH

Year	Population
1931	304
1941	325
1951	331
1956	345
1961	531
1966	491
1971	559
1976	770
1977	912
1978	937
1979	1064
1980	1141
1981	1184
1982	1184

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

Sexsmith's economy is based on agriculture. The Town is primarily an agricultural service centre for an area of approximately 322 sq. km (200 sq. miles). Major crops grown in the region include canola, barley and wheat.

The largest industry in Sexsmith is the farm-owned cooperative Northern Alberta Rapeseed Processors (NARP) plant, which opened in June 1977. The plant receives canola from the area and separates the seed into oil and protein meal. The oil is sold for refinement into food products and the meal is used as livestock feed. NARP employs over 90 staff and processes approximately 180,000 metric tonnes (198,416 tons) of canola per year.

There are other agriculturally-related businesses in Sexsmith that employ a significant proportion of the labour force. These businesses include a bulk fertilizer plant, five grain elevators, a seed cleaning plant and farm equipment dealerships. A new seed cleaning plant may be constructed in Sexsmith in the future, with the assistance of provincial government funding. The proposed plant has received the approval of the County of Grande Prairie.

It is expected that increased oil and gas activities in the Grande Prairie region and the proposed Dunvegan hydro-electric project will positively affect the future economic base of Sexsmith.

Northern Alberta Rapeseed Processing Plant

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

The Town of Sexsmith is located in an area popular for upland game hunting. A flyway for ducks and geese is located 10 km north of Sexsmith at Burnt River Hills. The Bear Lake campground, with 29 sites, is located 20 km southwest of Sexsmith. There is a campsite/park development planned for the town. The Sexsmith Hotel (7 units) provides accommodation in the town.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #2 runs adjacent to the Town of Sexsmith and continues south to Grande Prairie (17 km). The main access road from Highway #2 to the Town is paved. All internal roads are paved.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway, formerly the N.A.R., runs through Sexsmith, continuing north to Spirit River and then south to Grande Prairie.

AIRPORTS - The closest airstrip is located 27 km south of Sexsmith at Grande Prairie. This is a commercial, all-weather, lighted facility with scheduled flights and air freight facilities.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers passenger and freight services twice daily in north and south directions.

UTILITIES - All modern utility services are available in Sexsmith including natural gas, electric power, treated water and piped in sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - Sexsmith has two schools operated by the Grande Prairie School Division #1. The elementary school had a total 1981-82 enrollment of 200 students. The secondary school had 365 students. There is one school under the Roman Catholic Separate

School District #51, offering grades one to nine inclusive, with a total 1981 enrollment of 137. The Peace River Bible College, in operation in Sexsmith since 1942, has a student enrollment of 130 and a staff of 30. The nearest college is the Grande Prairie Regional College in Grande Prairie.

RECREATION - Sexsmith has a range of recreational facilities. The Sexsmith & District Agricultural Sports Centre has artificial ice for hockey and skating. Curling, dancing, and roller skating facilities are available. The new Sexsmith Civic Centre, completed in 1981, has a library, senior citizen's drop-in centre, crafts room, dancing and banquet facilities for the community. There are also two tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and a nine- hole golf course located in the community.

HEALTH FACILITIES - One doctor is available in Sexsmith. The closest hospital facilities are located in Grande Prairie.

SOCIAL HOUSING - The closest social housing units available are located in Grande Prairie.

HOUSING INVENTORY - Based on town statistics, Sexsmith has 308 single family units, and 466 apartment units. There are 104 serviced lots available for residential growth.

FIRE PROTECTION - The Town has a volunteer fire department consisting of a chief and staff of 18. There is one Town pumper truck and one County pumper truck serving the local townships and Smoky River area.

POLICE - The R.C.M.P. detachment in Grande Prairie serves the Town of Sexsmith.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Alberta Housing Corp. built 12 self-contained housing units for senior citizen lodging. Additional land has been purchased for the future construction of a 44-bed lodge.

BANKING FACILITIES - A branch of the Royal Bank of Canada is located in Sexsmith.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Sexsmith was incorporated as a Town on October 15th, 1979. The Town is governed by a mayor and 6 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Municipal Manager: Albert J. Algar

Address:
Town of Sexsmith
Box 420
Sexsmith, Alberta
TOH 3CO

Phone: (403) 568-3681

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Town of Sexsmith for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was $773,557. The total expenditure for the same period was $718,323. The general municipal mill rate based on residential property for the Town of Sexsmith was 24 mills.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

The Town of Sexsmith has attempted to control its expansion, considering the possibility that the younger population may move to the City of Grande Prairie. Planning has been done for a population of 2500, with infrastructure development to a maximum of 3400.

One concern in Sexsmith is the availability of water and the problem of getting appropriate land for sewage lagoons. Presently, a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank is in place and the Town has plans to develop a new sewage lagoon in 1982.

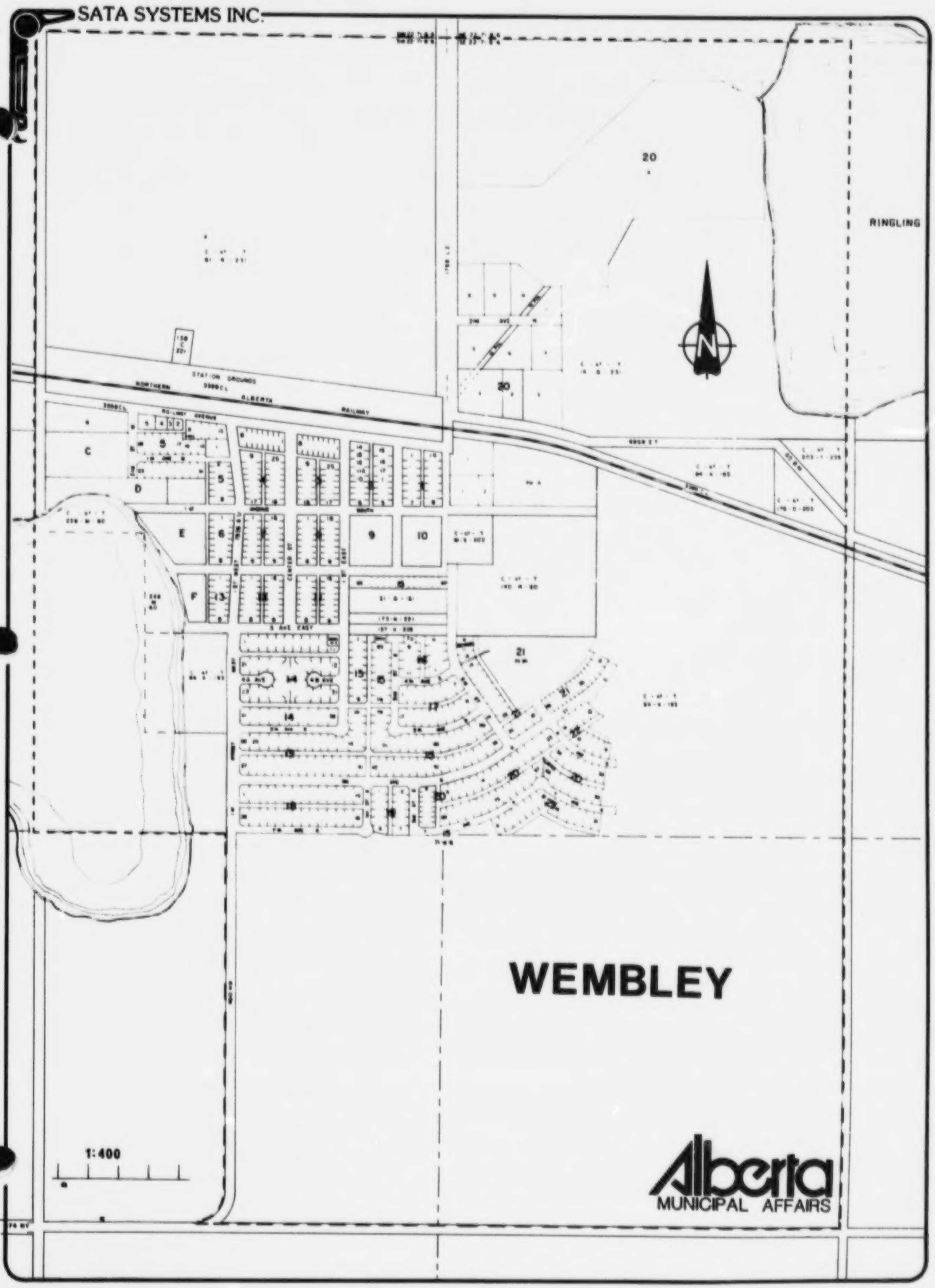
Future plans in the community include a $500,000 expansion of the NARP facility, the possibility of a new $900,000 seed cleaning plant, and the construction of a 44-unit senior citizen lodge.

In April 1982, $100,000 was allocated to Sexsmith for a proposed seven-acre campsite/park. The facilities will include campsites, a picnic shelter, a washroom building, picnic areas, playground facilities, together with parking, roads, power, water and sanitary lines.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Post Office	Phone: 765-3667

TOWN
OF
WEMBLEY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WEMBLEY
Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Town of Wembley is located in Grande Prairie County #1, approximately 22 km west of Grande Prairie. It is situated 2 km south of Highway #2 and directly adjacent to the N.A.R. rail line.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Wembley was first called Saskatoon Lake. Its history goes back to 1896 when local traders began competing with a Hudson's Bay trading post that had been established in the area. Agricultural settlement did not begin until 1909, when the land was surveyed for homesteads.

The coming of the railway in 1924 initiated a period of growth and change. The original settlement of Saskatoon Lake relocated four and a half miles south and changed its name to Wembley - after an English town popularized at the time as the host of an international exhibition. The site for the new village was surveyed in 1923. Wembley was granted village status on January 3, 1928.

In February of 1933 there were two spectacular fires in Wembley. The first occurred on February 7th when a pool room burned to the ground. On February 23rd the second fire destroyed the Wembley Flour Mill. The town immediately began to rebuild and has continued its growth.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table gives an indication of the historical population of the Town of Wembley for selected years from 1951 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF WEMBLEY

Year	Population
1951	251
1956	272
1961	303
1966	299
1971	348
1977	507
1978	608
1979	835
1980	1119
1981	1221
1982	1209

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

Wembley's economic base depends on the agricultural and oil and gas activities in the surrounding area. The Town is a service centre for these industries. Recent growth is associated primarily with oil and gas activity occurring in the area since the mid-1970's. Agricultural servicing facilities in the Town include a seed cleaning plant, and two grain elevators. Some residents also commute to Grande Prairie for employment.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

Wembley offers summer and winter tourist attractions. Most activities relate to the scenic outdoors. The closest campground and picnic facility is the Saskatoon Island Provincial Park, 3 km east of Wembley off Highway #2. The special feature of this park is the nesting area of the trumpeter swan, a species of swan once on the verge of extinction.

When in season, the park has an abundance of the best saskatoon berries in the area. Another nearby campground is Pipestone Creek Park, located on the shores of the Wapiti River, 11 km southeast of Wembley. Kakwa Falls is in the area south of Beaverlodge. Two popular events are the Agricultural Fair and Little Britches Rodeo, both held annually in August. Tourist accommodations in the Town are provided by the Wembley Hotel (2 units).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Wembley is located 2 km south off Highway #2. Highway #2 continues west to Beaverlodge (19 km) and east to Grande Prairie (22 km). Local access roads and streets in the community are paved.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway, formerly the Northern Alberta Railway, runs west from Grande Prairie to Wembley and then continues northwest to Beaverlodge and B. C. There is no passenger service on this line but freight pick-up and delivery services are available at Wembley.

AIRPORTS - The closest airstrip is located at Grande Prairie, 22 km. east of Wembley. This is a commercial, all-weather, lighted facility with scheduled flights, commercial services and air freight facilities.

BUS SERVICES - The closest bus depots are located in Beaverlodge and Grande Prairie.

UTILITIES - Wembley offers all the modern conveniences, including natural gas, electric power, telephone, and piped, well water and sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - Wembley has one pre-school and one elementary/junior high school, with a total 1981-82 enrollment of approximately 417. Senior high school students are bussed to school in Beaverlodge. The schools are operated by the County of Grande Prairie School Division. The nearest college is the Grande Prairie Regional College.

RECREATION - The community of Wembley has a Recreation Centre incorporating curling and skating rinks. It is also used during the summer months for roller skating. A new sports and recreation park offers rodeo grounds, tennis courts, a soccer and football field, two baseball diamonds, an outdoor skating rink, and other sports facilities.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Residents are transported to either Grande Prairie or Beaverlodge for hospital care. A doctor from Beaverlodge comes to Wembley twice a week. The Grande Prairie Health Unit No. 20 serves the Town of Wembley from the Grande Prairie office. The Town of Wembley has an arrangement with the Beaverlodge Ambulance so that emergency service is available in the Town.

SOCIAL HOUSING - The closest available social housing is located in Grande Prairie.

HOUSING INVENTORY - According to the Town office, there are approximately 322 single family units, one apartment building with 23 units, and 14 duplex units as of January, 1982.

FIRE PROTECTION - Wembley has a 15-member volunteer fire department with one pumper truck and one water truck. The Town has a contract with the County to service the surrounding rural area.

POLICE - The R. C. M. P. detachment in Grande Prairie serves the Town. The Town also has a By-law officer.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Eight units for senior citizens are being tendered in November of 1982 for completion in 1983.

BANKING FACILITIES - Banking facilities in Wembley are available through a Treasury Branch agency that allows for deposits and withdrawals while the account remains in Grande Prairie.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Wembley was incorporated as a Village in 1928 and received Town status in 1980. The town is governed by a mayor and 6 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Municipal Secretary: Mrs. Karen Steinke

Address:
Town of Wembley
P.O. Box 89
Wembley, Alberta
TOH 3SO

Phone: (403) 766-2269

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Town of Wembley for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $574,903. The total General Operating Expenditure for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $610,783. The General Municipal residential mill rate for the Town in 1980 was 68 mills.

WEMBLEY DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

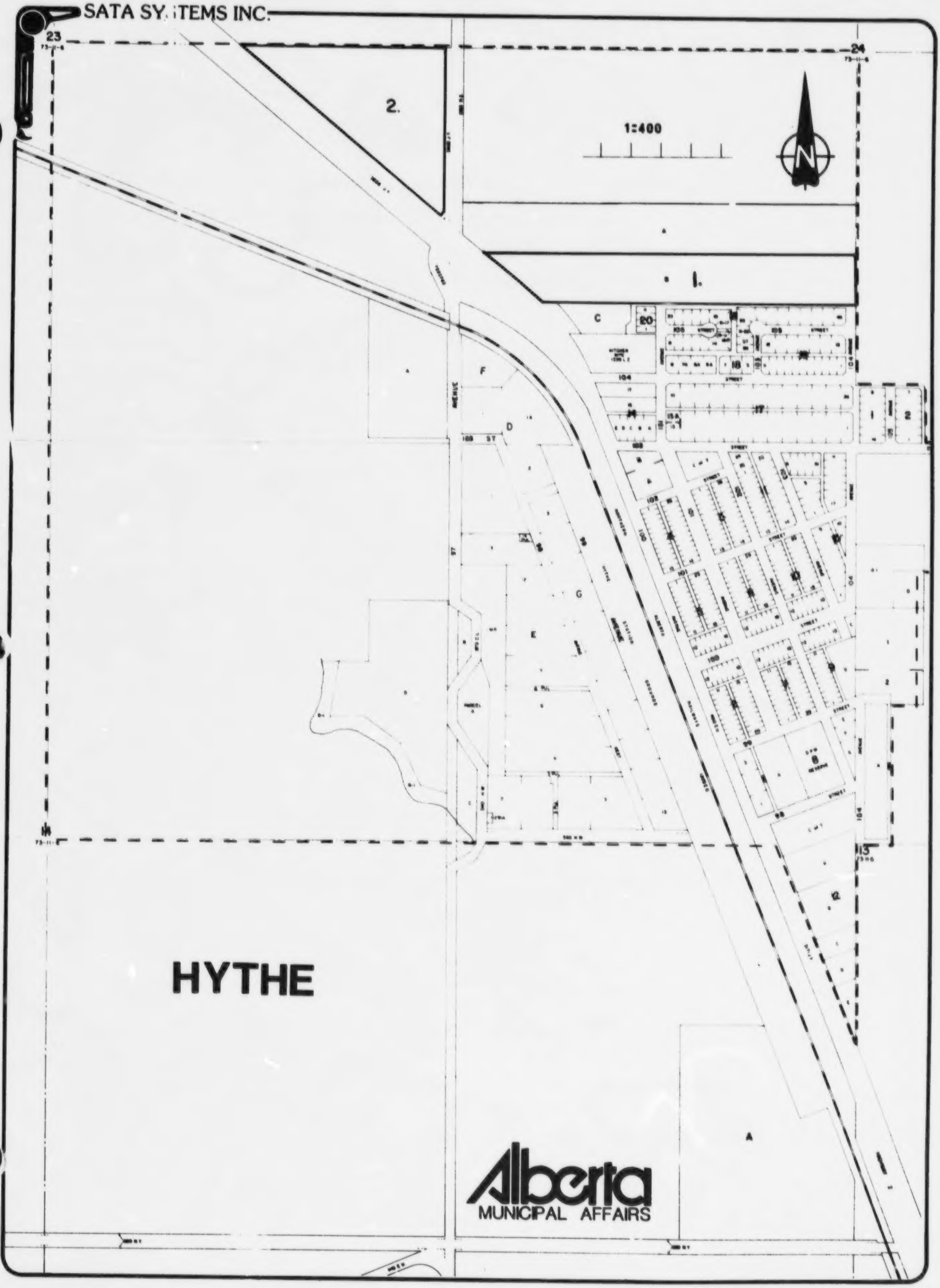
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

ALBERTA PARKS AND RECREATION Saskatoon Island Park	Phone: 766-2636

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

POST OFFICE	Phone: 766-2894

VILLAGE
OF
HYTHE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HYTHE
Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Village of Hythe is located 56 km west of Grande Prairie on Highway #2, in Grande Prairie County #1. The area has a large underground water supply which feeds the numerous artesian wells in the Village. As a result, Hythe has become known as the "Town of Flowing Wells".

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The original Hythe settlement was situated by the Beaverlodge River in 1910. As the area developed a post office and a telegraph line were built. In 1914 the first church was constructed. The first artesian well was also developed in the same year.

Hythe boomed after being named a temporary railway terminus in 1928. An extensive influx of settlers arrived between 1927 and 1930. Hythe legally became a village on August 31, 1929, when it was renamed from Happy Valley to Hythe after Hythe, England. At this time the Village had five grain elevators, a hotel, a blacksmith shop, three garages and numerous businesses. The first train arrived in Hythe in December of 1929.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The historical population of Hythe for selected years from 1931 to 1982 is shown in the following table.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF HYTHE

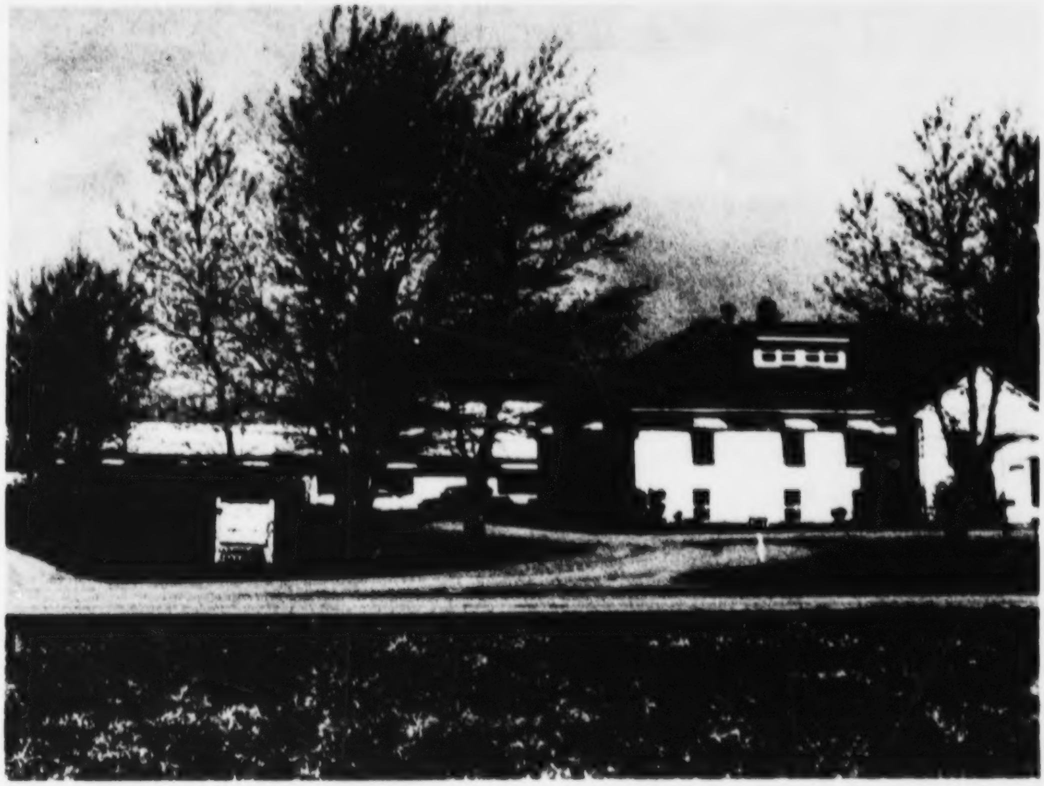
Year	Population
1931	278
1941	247
1951	342
1956	481
1961	449
1966	445
1971	487
1976	460
1977	504
1979	504
1980	680
1981	680
1982	681

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

The primary economic base for the Village of Hythe is agriculture and agriculture-related industries. Although the Village will continue to depend on agriculture, it also stands to benefit from natural gas and coal developments presently occurring in the area. The discovery and development of the Elmworth natural gas field has had positive effects on the economy of the Village.

A slowdown in the oil activity occurred in 1981-82 in the Hythe area, but is expected to undergo a resurgence in the future. The economy of Hythe is expected to be positively impacted by the Chieftain Natural Gas Project, which is close to Demmitt, 18 km north of Hythe.



Hospital and Senior Citizen's Home in Hythe

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

Hythe, located in one of Alberta's natural wilderness areas, allows tourists to enjoy fishing, boating, camping, hiking and all other outdoor activities.

Campgrounds and Provincial Parks in the area include Spring Lake, 16 km from Hythe, and Saskatoon Island Provincial Park. Funding for a 3-1/2 acre extension to the existing Alberta Transportation campground in the Village has been provided for 1982. Facilities will include a second camp kitchen, a dumping station, shower and toilet facilities.

The Riverside Golf Course, a 9-hole golf course is located on Highway #2 by the Beaverlodge River.

The South Peace Centennial Museum is located on Highway #2 between Beaverlodge and Hythe. The museum, open between May and October, features antique automobiles and farming equipment, all in full running condition.

Accommodation facilities include 7 Lakes Motel (17 units).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #2, the main highway connecting Grande Prairie and B.C., goes through Hythe. Secondary Highway #721 runs north from Hythe. Most roads in Hythe are paved.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway, formerly the N.A.R., runs east to Grande Prairie and west to the B.C. border.

AIRPORTS - The nearest airstrip is a 3,000 foot (912 m) gravel airstrip in Beaverlodge. The closest commercial airport with scheduled flights, commercial services and air freight facilities is located at Grande Prairie.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers passenger service twice daily, east to Grande Prairie and west to B.C.

UTILITIES - All modern utility services are available in Hythe including natural gas, electric power, telephone, piped water and sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - Hythe has a 12 room elementary school, with a recent addition of 7 classrooms and a gymnasium. There was a total 1981-82 enrollment of approximately 195 students. The junior high school had a total 1981-82 enrollment of 235. Hythe's high school students are bussed to Beaverlodge. Both schools are under the jurisdiction of the County of Grande Prairie #1. The nearest college is the Grande Prairie Regional College.

RECREATION - Hythe has an arena and curling rink with artificial ice. Other facilities include baseball diamonds, a community hall, a Legion hall, and a recently built Olympic size outdoor swimming pool.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Hythe has one hospital, one medical clinic, and two doctors. A new hospital/nursing home constructed in 1981-82 provides 10 hospital beds and 25 nursing home beds.

SOCIAL HOUSING - The closest social housing units are provided in the City of Grande Prairie.

HOUSING INVENTORY - Hythe contains 2 duplexes, 1 four-plex, and 1 sixplex among a total of 246 housing units.

FIRE PROTECTION - The Village of Hythe has 2 fire trucks, a firehall, and a 23-member volunteer fire brigade.

POLICE - Hythe is served by the R.C.M.P. detachment located in Beaverlodge.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - A 85-bed senior citizen's home, together with 12 self-contained units, has been recently constructed by the community.

BANKING FACILITIES - Hythe is served by a Treasury Branch banking facility.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The village of Hythe was incorporated on August 31, 1929. The Village is governed by a mayor and 4 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Secretary Treasurer: Mrs. Phyllis Belaire

Address:	Village of Hythe Box 219 Hythe, Alberta
Phone:	(403) 356-3888

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Village of Hythe for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was $480,868. The total expenditure for the same period was $464,125.

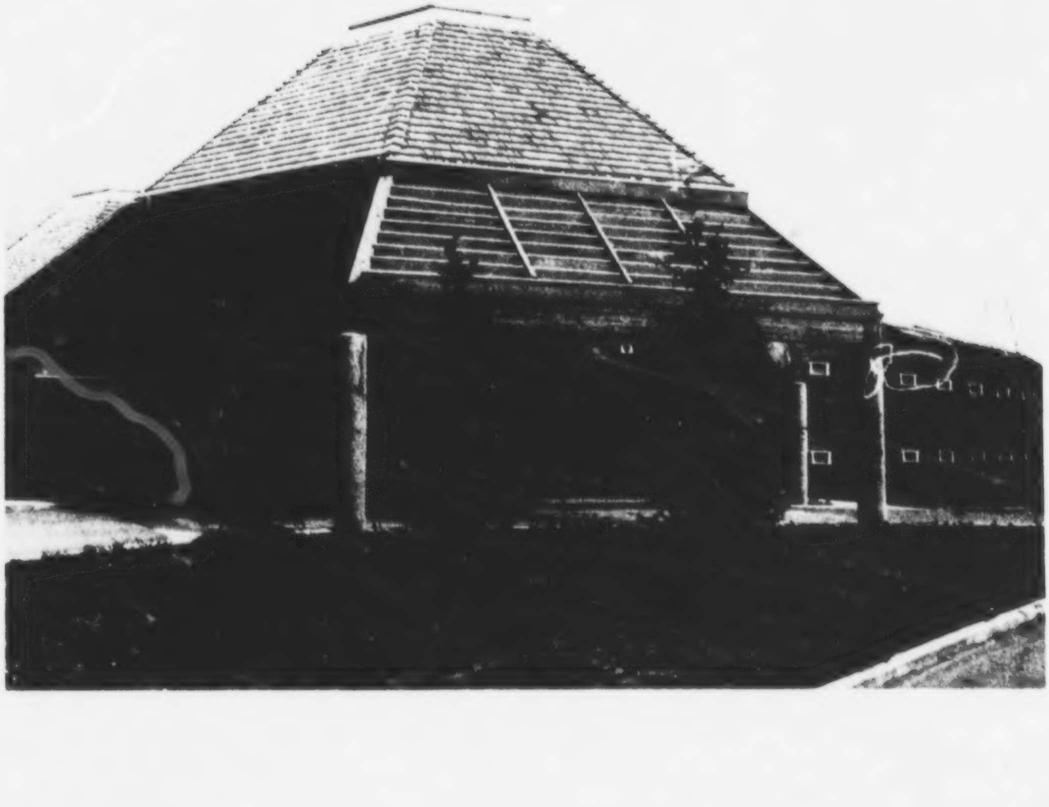
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

The most recently completed community projects in Hythe include an eighty-five bed senior citizen's home and an olympic size outdoor swimming pool. A new hospital/nursing home and a classroom/gymnasium extension on the elementary school were also completed in 1981-82.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Post Office	Phone: 356-3889

HORSE LAKE
INDIAN RESERVE
#152B



LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Horse Lake Indian Reserve #152B is located 70 km northwest of the City of Grande Prairie in Grande Prairie County #1. The Horse Lake Reserve is 1 km past Hythe and 6 km west of Highway #2, on gravelled secondary roads.

The Reserve encompasses approximately 7,658 acres (3,100 ha) of land, including a small isolated area of reserve land in the Clear Hills, approximately 25 km northwest of Hines Creek.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The Beaver Indians were nomadic hunters and trappers whose ancestors lived in the Dunvegan, Clear Hills and Grande Prairie area before the 1800s. In 1899, Treaty Eight was signed between the Federal Government and the Indians. The Treaty made the Horse Lake Reserve official. According to the band, a considerable amount of land claimed by the Beaver Indians at Horse Lake was fragmented and lost due to errors in recording the claim.

Epidemics in 1908 and 1919 caused a high mortality rate within the Band. Approximately 18 or 19 Band members moved to the Clear Hills Reserve with Chief Neepee Pierre in 1928; only a few members of the Napesis family remain there today.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

Following is a summary of recent population figures for the Horse Lake Band.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF HORSE LAKE INDIAN RESERVE

Year	Population
1973	128*
1976	141
1981	111**
1982	170***

* Source: Department of Indian Affairs (DIAND)
** Source: Statistics Canada; 1981 Interim Census
*** Source: Native Secretariat

There is an increasing off-reserve population due to the lack of employment opportunities on the Reserve. Statistics from DIAND include the off-reserve population.

ECONOMIC BASE

The Horse Lake Reserve has limited developed resources. As a result, a significant number of people are living off the Reserve to obtain employment.

Some Reserve land is suitable for mixed farming. The Band has developed a 2,000 acre (809 ha) farm with 80 head of cattle. The agriculture potential on the Reserve provides full-time employment for a small number of Band members.

There is some revenue to the Band from oil and gas leases. This industry also provides seasonal employment to Band members. Other seasonal and part-time work is derived from forestry, arts and crafts, hunting and trapping.

BAND OWNED BUSINESSES

The following businesses are owned and operated by the Horse Lake Band:

Farming and Cattle Operation - The Band owns a farm of 2,000 acres (809 ha) which involves a mixed farming and a cow/calf operation. The Band also owns 80 head of cattle.

Hor-Land Holdings - A clearing and landscaping company is owned and operated by the Band.

PRIVATELY OWNED BUSINESSES

The Sports Den - A sports shop business, located in the town of Beaverlodge is owned by a Band member.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - The Horse Lake Reserve has approximately 10 km of gravelled all weather roads.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway runs through the Reserve. The closest depot for freight pick up and delivery is located at Hythe.

AIRPORTS - The closest commercial airport with scheduled flights and air freight facilities is located near Grande Prairie, 85 km south east of the Reserve.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines provides daily services from Hythe.

UTILITIES - Water is available on the Reserve from private wells. Approximately 60% of the homes have running water and indoor plumbing. All of the homes have electricity, and are heated with propane or wood.

SCHOOLS - Children in Grades 1 to 6 are bussed daily to school in Hythe. Children in Grades 7 to 12 are bussed daily to school in Beaverlodge. The closest college is the Grande Prairie Regional College in Grande Prairie.

RECREATION - Recreation facilities at Horse Lake include a small community hall, an outdoor skating rink and a baseball diamond.

HEALTH FACILITIES - The closest hospital and medical services are located in Hythe and Beaverlodge. The Reserve has one Community Health Worker.

HOUSING INVENTORY - The Band estimates that the Reserve has 20 single family housing units, all in fair condition.

FIRE PROTECTION - No fire protection equipment is available on the Reserve. The volunteer fire department in Hythe makes its services available to the Reserve.

POLICE - Horse Lake is served by the R.C.M.P. detachment from Hythe.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - There is no special accommodation on the reserve for senior citizens.

BANKING FACILITIES - There are no banking facilities available on the Reserve. The closest facilities are located in Hythe.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The Reserve is governed by 1 chief and 2 councillors.

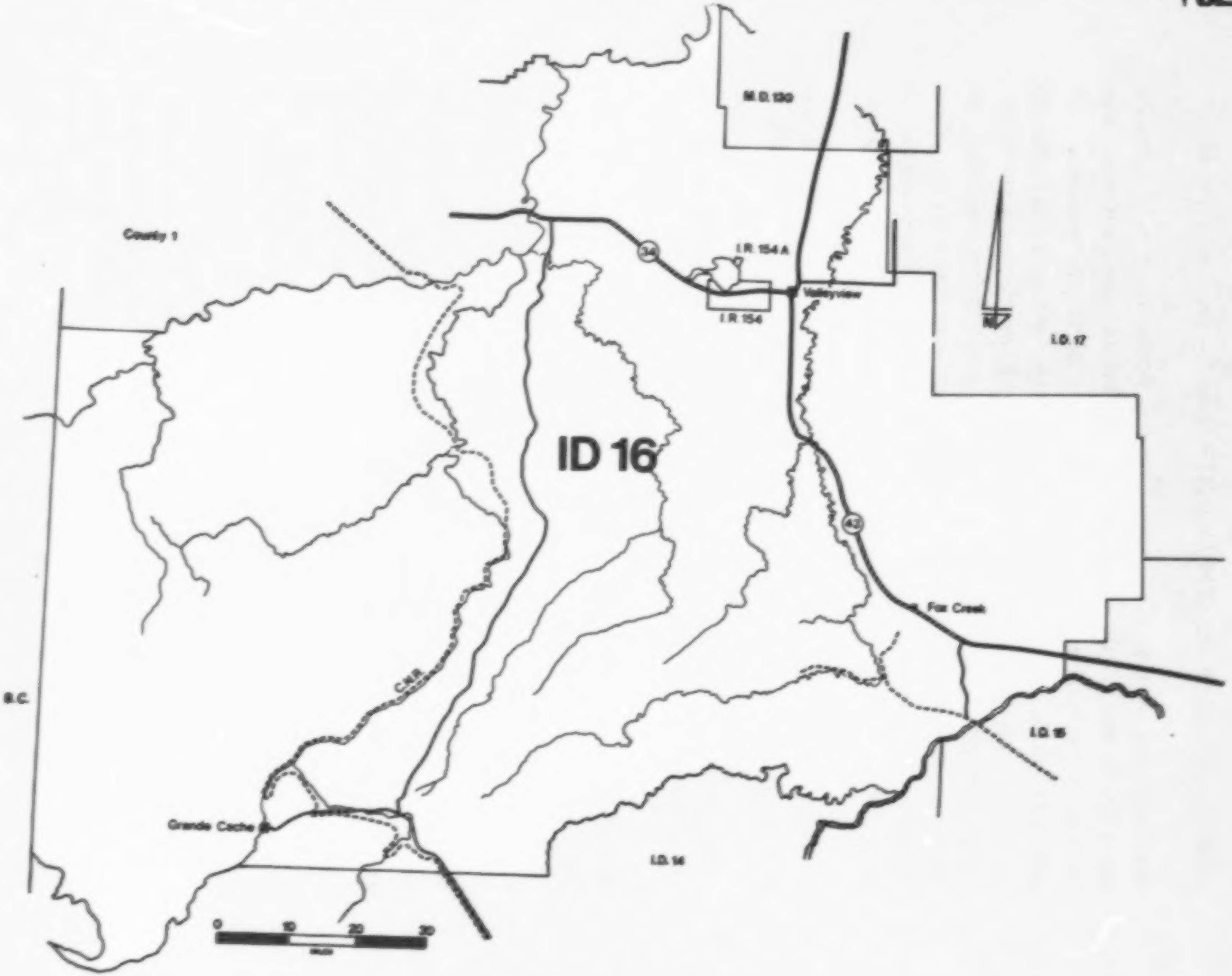
The Band has no other regular administrative staff. The Band is a member of the Lesser Slave Lake Regional Council, who provide social and administrative services.

Address: Horse Lake Indian Reserve
Box 212
Hythe, Alberta
TOH 2CO

Phone: (403) 356-2563

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
NO. 16

WILLIAMSON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LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The topography of I.D. #16 is diversified. Within the I.D.'s 8,294,000 acres (3,357,894 ha) there are mountains, farmland, lakes and deep river valleys. The highest elevation in the I.D. is Grande Mountain, near Grande Cache (6,250 ft./1876 m). The lowest elevation (1,550 ft/466 m) is near the junction of the Smoky and Little Smoky Rivers in the northeastern corner of the I.D. In a number of areas within the I.D. the land is very flat with high water tables and extensive muskeg. These locations are east of Valleyview, south of the Wapiti River; and in the northwest corner of the I.D.

Forest cover in the I.D. includes a large amount of forest regeneration because of previous fires. The new growth is primarily poplar, white spruce and pine. In the lower elevations the forest growth consists of aspen, white spruce and lodgepole pine. Black spruce, tamarack, willow and aspen can be found in poorly drained areas.

According to the Canadian Land Inventory Classifications for agriculture, most of the soils in the I.D. are designated as class 3 or 4. There are some smaller portions with either a 2, 5, 6 or 7 classification. The I.D. has limited organic soil development.

There are a number of major water systems in I.D. #16. The Smoky River originates in the Rocky Mountains and drains the foothills in a northeasterly direction. The Simionette/Latournell/Little Smoky system drains the center of the I.D. into the Smoky River. The Smoky River is fed by ice and snow and has a tendency to flood in the late spring. The Berland/Athabasca Rivers flowing along the southern boundary drain the southeast portion of the district.

Although the I.D. has approximately 87 lakes, most of these are sloughs. The larger lakes with some recreational potential include Iosegun, Smoke, Snipe, and Sturgeon Lake. In the southwest corner of the I.D., Grande Cache Lake and Willmore Wilderness Park offer recreational opportunities.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The population of I.D. #16 grew substantially in the early fifties with the oil and gas developments in the area. This growth trend has levelled off in the past twenty years, with growth occurring mainly in the rural sector. The urban population in I.D. #16, totalling approximately 8,663 in 1982, is located in the three major centres of Grande Cache, Valleyview, and Fox Creek. The total rural population of the I.D. at the present time, excluding the population on Indian Reserves, is approximately 5,350. This figure includes the population in the five smaller hamlets of Grovedale, Landry Heights, Debolt, Ridgevalley, and Little Smoky.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table gives an indication of the historical population of I.D. #16 for select years from 1969 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF I.D. #16

Year	Population
1969	6166
1971	9729
1976	12,018
1977	12,465
1978	12,511
1979	12,511
1980	12,955
1981	13,714
1982	14,013

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

Note: Population figures include all incorporated towns and villages.

ECONOMIC BASE

Major economic activities in I.D. #16 include oil and gas, agriculture, and coal development. The Peace River Regional Planning Commission's background study on I.D. #16 reports that more than 5% of Alberta's conventional crude oil production and 10% of Alberta's natural gas production occurs in I.D. #16. Consequently, the oil and gas industry is the major part of the region's economy. There are 26 oil and gas fields and 13 gas plants. Extensive exploration is taking place in the Elmworth-Wapiti field and in the southeast Simonette field. A decrease in the oil and gas industry in 1980 affected the Towns of Valleyview and Fox Creek. However, the industry still provides a strong economic base in the I.D., with every indication that it will continue in the future.

The increasing agriculture industry is important to the economy of I.D. #16. The total farm acreage increased from 296,000 acres (119,838 ha) to 619,111 acres (250,652 ha) in the ten-year period from 1966 to 1976. In spite of growth in this industry the average crop size, farm size, improved area per farm, level of farm capitalization and total farm value in this I.D. are all below average for northwestern Alberta. Major crops in the area include barley, rapeseed, wheat and oats. Barley cultivation averages more than 50% of the total.

Extensive bituminous and sub-bituminous coal deposits have been located in I.D. #16 and are a major natural resource for future development. The Smoky River coal mine at Grande Cache is capable of producing over 2 million tonnes of bituminous coal annually. This is the largest bituminous coal mine in Canada. It is anticipated that a future coal industry will also develop around the sub-bituminous coal field in the Fox Creek area which will have a significant impact on the Town of Fox Creek.

The forest industry in I.D. #16 operates within portions of four Forest Management areas. These are Whitecourt, Edson, Grande Prairie, and Slave Lake. Most of the harvested timber is processed in Grande Prairie, Whitecourt or Hinton. There are also several smaller sawmills operating in the Fox Creek area. The Alberta Government signed a Forestry Management Agreement with B. C. Forest Products and Simpson Timber Co. (Alberta) Ltd. in 1980. Northern Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (CANFOR) and British Columbia Forests Products (BCFP) have similar Forestry Management Agreements for the Grande Cache area.

Further economic benefits in I.D. #16 are derived from sand and gravel deposits, fisheries, wildlife resources, and tourism.

Provincial Building in Fox Creek

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Major highways in I.D. #16 are primary Highways #2, 43, and 34. Secondary roads, municipal roads and local access subdivision roads are controlled and maintained by the I.D. In addition to the

Forestry Trunk Road, Canfor and Proctor and Gamble operate a network of privately constructed roads. These roads are open to the public and make up a significant portion of the transportation routes in certain areas of the I.D.

RAILWAYS - The I.D. has limited freight handling facilities. There is a rail line freight service from Grande Cache north to Grande Prairie and south to Hinton.

AIRPORTS - There are four landing strips in I.D. #16; two are near Valleyview, one in Fox Creek, and one near Grande Cache.

UTILITIES - Utility companies servicing the area are Alberta Government Telephones, Plains Western Gas, Alberta Power and East Smoky Gas Co-op. The I.D. is responsible for water supplies and services, solid waste disposal and fire protection.

FIRE PROTECTION - The I.D. has entered into a joint agreement for fire protection with the Town of Valleyview. The Valleyview Fire Department will respond to fire calls in the area east of Sturgeon Lake. The Hamlet of Debolt has been provided with a fire hall and two pumper trucks by the I.D. This volunteer fire department has a 24-member brigade who are responsible for serving the area west of Sturgeon Lake. The I.D. has a cost-sharing agreement with the Town of Grande Cache regarding the use of their fire truck. Emergency portable fire pumps have been placed throughout the I.D. to provide a service to farmers.

COMMUNICATION - The area is serviced by CBC radio and television, CTV television and radio stations from Grande Prairie, Peace River, and Camrose. Newspapers include the Grande Cache Mountaineer, Valley Views, and the Fox Creek Booster.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Improvement District is governed by the Minister of Alberta Municipal Affairs as Council for the I.D. He is assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of a chairman and 6 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Manager: Roy Brideau

Address: Improvement District #16
Box 1079
Valleyview, Alberta
TOH 3NO

Phone: (403) 524-3193

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was approximately $4,253,247. The total expenditure for the same period was $4,253,247.

HAMLETS

RIDGEVALLEY - Ridgevalley, with a population of 56, is located approximately 44 km west of the Town of Valleyview and just south of Highway #34. There are two schools in the hamlet operated by the East Smoky School Division. The Ridgevalley Elementary school had a 1981-82 enrollment of 196. The other school is operated by the Hutterite's and has an enrollment of 16. There are 12 single family units and 3 mobile homes in the hamlet. Individuals are responsible for their own water and sewage systems.

DEBOLT - Debolt, the largest hamlet in I.D. #16, has a population of 109 and is located approximately 60 km east of the City of Grande

Prairie on Highway #34. Piped water and sewage systems are available for residents. There are 31 single family units, 12 mobile homes, a community hall, legion hall, and skating and curling rinks. Economic activities include retail servicing and light industry.

GROVEDALE - Grovedale, with a population of 40, is located approximately 17 km south of Grande Prairie on secondary Highway #666. There is one school in the hamlet. It is operated by the Grovedale School District and had a 1981-82 enrollment of 105. There are 14 single family units and 2 mobile homes with no piped in water or sewage systems. Most residents commute to Grande Prairie for employment and services. Emergency portable pumps have been provided to the community for fire protection.

LANDRY HEIGHTS - Landry Heights, with a population of 50, is located 10 km south of Grande Prairie on Highway #666. It has 24 single family units with no piped water or sewage systems. Residents generally commute to Grande Prairie for employment and services.

LITTLE SMOKY - Little Smoky, with a population of 55, is located approximately 40 km south of Valleyview on Highway #43. It has 11 single family units and three mobile homes. Recreational facilities consist of a curling rink and hall. The hamlet has no piped in water or sewage systems.

TOWN OF GRANDE CACHE

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Town of Grande Cache is located approximately 433 km northwest of Edmonton in I.D. #16. The town had a 1982 population of 4,624. There has been extensive subdivision planning in the Town to accommodate a forecasted population growth of an additional 6,000 people.

ECONOMIC BASE

In the early 1960's, Grande Cache was planned as a New Town because of the coal development by McIntyre Mines. A serious decline in demand for bituminous coal by Japanese buyers in the late 1970's and again in 1982, resulted in economic downturns in the community. Coal development and the coal servicing industry continues to be the major economic base for the community.

The Town is located on the edge of the Elmworth oil and gas field. The oil and gas industry contributes to the economic stability of the community. Forestry and tourism are other economic sectors that are in various stages of development.

COMMUNICATIONS

Grande Cache receives Edson and Edmonton radio stations and CBC and CTV television stations. Cable service is available. The local newspaper is the Grande Cache Mountaineer.

HEALTH FACILITIES

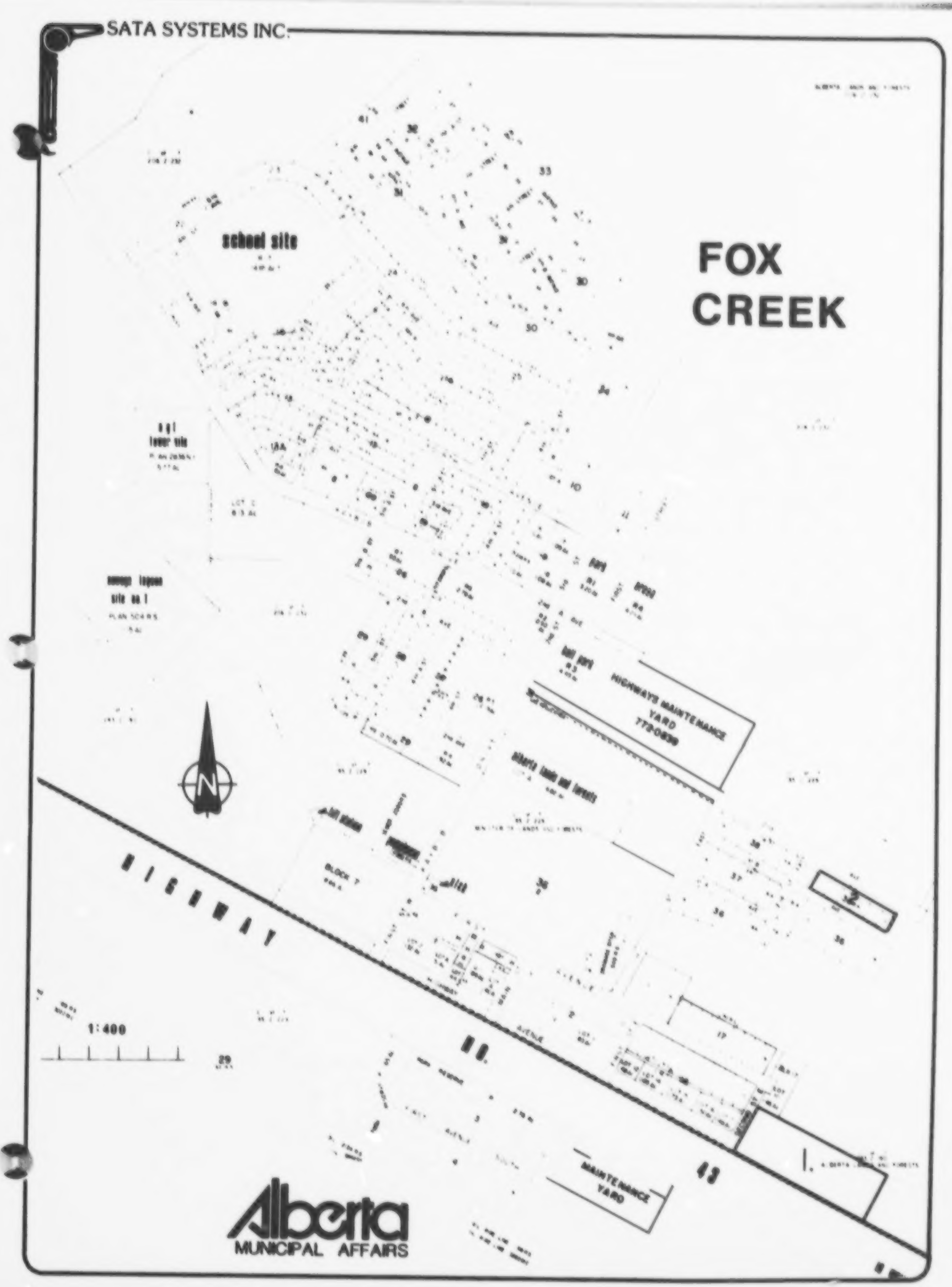
Health facilities available in the Town include a 34 bed hospital, 4 doctors, 1 surgeon, and 1 dentist. There is a sub-office of the Yellowhead Health Unit with two fulltime staff.

RECREATION FACILITIES

Local recreation facilities include an arena with a skating and curling rink, an indoor swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, a golf course and a public library. There is easy access to Pierre Gray Lakes for camping, fishing, boating and hiking. The Willmore Wilderness Park is adjacent to the Town of Grande Cache.

3.2

TOWN
OF
FOX CREEK


SATA SYSTEMS INC.
FOX CREEK
school site
agt tower site
sewage lagoon site no 1
PLAN 504 R.S.
LOT 2
ball park
park space
HIGHWAYS MAINTENANCE YARD 779-0839
alberta lands and forests
BLOCK 7
HIGHWAY NO. 43
AVENUE
MAINTENANCE YARD
1:400
Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Town of Fox Creek is located 250 km northwest of Edmonton on Highway #43 in Improvement District #16. It is approximately midway between Valleyview, 85 km to the northwest and Whitecourt, 74 km to the southeast.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Fox Creek is a "New Town". Its history began with the discovery of oil in 1950. There were only a few families in the Fox Creek area until the completion of Highway #43 in 1955. The oil industry has been responsible for both the development of the town and the rapid population growth. Fox Creek experienced an annual growth rate of approximately 40% between the years of 1966 and 1970, and was incorporated as a Town in 1967.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates the historical population of Fox Creek for selected years from 1968 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF FOX CREEK

Year	Population
1968	256
1971	1281
1976	1625
1977	1765
1979	1811
1981	1905
1982	1978

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

The economic base of Fox Creek is the oil and gas industry and related service industries. The Town was initially established to service one of the largest gas fields in North America. Recent oil discoveries west of the Town indicate future potential for the Town as the need for oilfield service industries continues.

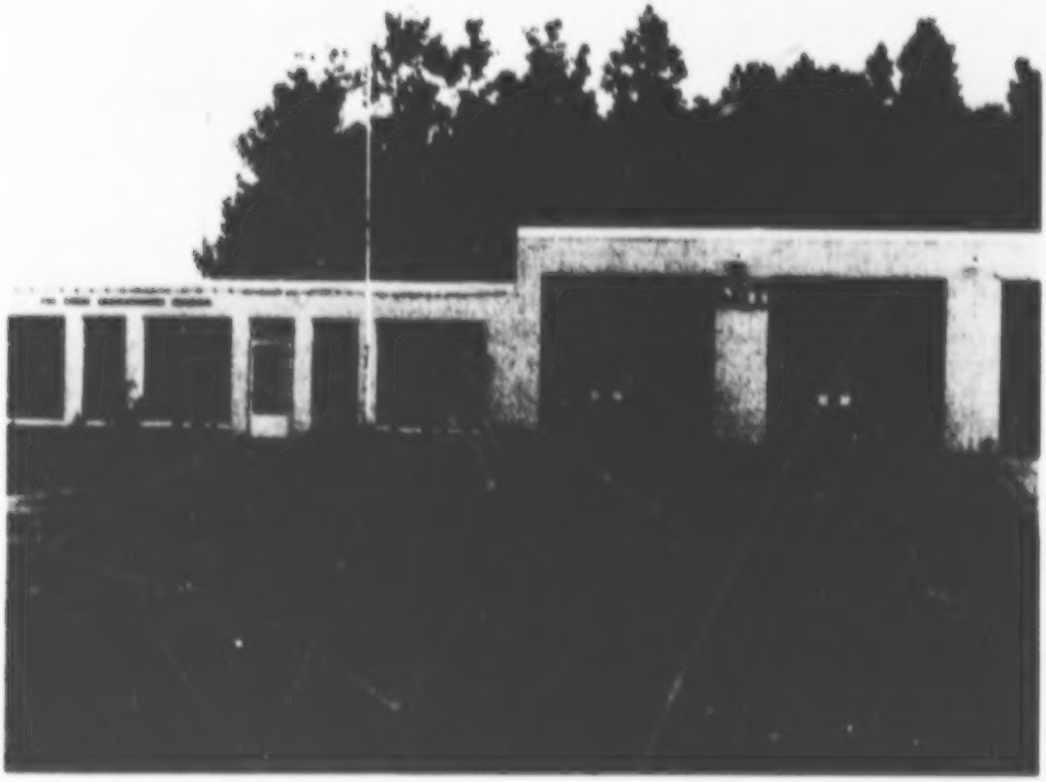
Considerable potential exists in the area for timber resource development. Simpson Timber operates a sawmill several kilometers from the town, employing approximately 50 people. British Columbia Forest Products is also anticipating completion of its $23 million sawmill at Knight, 37 km south of Fox Creek, in 1984. The mill will employ approximately 400 people.

The Alberta Forest Service operates an office in Fox Creek to manage a 200 square mile area of the Whitecourt Forest. The office employs seven full-time employees.

There is significant future potential in the Fox Creek area for sub-bituminous coal development. Coal is not being mined at the present time, but a Peace River Regional Planning Commission background study anticipates the development of this large coal deposit. This future resource is located south of Smoke Lake.

The Town of Fox Creek is located 29 km west to the proposed Alaska gas pipeline. Although there would be no concrete long term benefits, the community could experience various short term economic benefits as a construction base for the project.

Due to the absence of smaller communities in the vicinity of Fox Creek and the limited rural agricultural development, the Town does not draw a retail trade from outside its boundaries. Fox Creek is primarily an oilfield servicing centre with many of the residents travelling to Edmonton or Whitecourt to shop for more extensive services.



Fox Creek Administration Building and Firehall

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS & SERVICES

Lakes, rivers, and abundant wildlife have contributed to the tourist potential of Fox Creek. Rivers in the area include the Athabasca, the Waskahigan, the Little Smoky, and the Berland. All offer fishing and scenic canoeing. Iosegun Lake, 11 km north of Fox Creek, and Smoke Lake, 8 km south of Fox Creek, offer fishing, camping and boating opportunities. The Indoor Rodeo at Fox Creek is a popular annual event, drawing many visitors to the area. Big game hunting is popular and brings many people annually to Fox Creek. Tourist accommodation consists of the Alaskan Motel (61 units), the Grizzly Motor Hotel (15 rooms), the Parkway Motor Lodge (29 units) and the Plainsman Motor Inn (65 rooms).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #43 runs through the Town of Fox Creek. The highway continues north to Valleyview (85 km) and southeast to Edmonton (250 km). Internal roads in the community are paved.

RAILWAYS - Railway facilities are unavailable in Fox Creek. The closest railway service is Canadian National, located at Whitecourt, 74 km southeast on highway #43.

AIRPORTS - The closest commercial airport with air freight facilities is located in Edmonton, 250 km southeast of Fox Creek.

BUS SERVICES - Bus services are offered by Greyhound Bus Lines four times daily, in both north and south directions.

UTILITIES - Fox Creek has all modern utility services, including natural gas, electric power, telephone, treated water and piped sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - There is one school in Fox Creek containing a nursery, kindergarten, and grades one to twelve inclusive. The Fox Creek School is under the jurisdiction of East Smoky School Division #54. It had a total 1981-82 enrollment of approximately 400 with a kindergarten enrollment of approximately 50 children. The school is also used by the Further Education Council for adult education classes.

RECREATION - Recreation facilities include an arena, a community hall, a 9-hole golf course, an outdoor skating rink, 2 tennis courts, a community school library, and baseball diamonds. The Town is planning a curling rink and an indoor swimming pool.

HEALTH FACILITIES - The Town of Fox Creek has one four-bed emergency hospital. There is one doctor and a volunteer ambulance service in Fox Creek. The Stony Plain - Lac Ste. Anne Health Unit has a permanent Sub-Office located in Fox Creek, with one part-time employee.

SOCIAL HOUSING - Social housing units are unavailable in Fox Creek.

HOUSING INVENTORY - According to the Town office, Fox Creek has approximately 600 single family dwellings.

FIRE PROTECTION - The Town of Fox Creek has a 17-member volunteer fire department with one pumper truck available. Future plans include either expanding the present fire hall or constructing a new facility.

POLICE - There is a resident R.C.M.P. detachment in Fox Creek with four members on staff.

BANKING FACILITIES - Fox Creek has a branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Fox Creek was incorporated as a New Town on June 19, 1967. The town is governed by 1 chairman and 5 administrators.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Secretary-Manager - Nick Ozoroff
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer - Mrs. Jeanette Prowse

Address: P. O. Box 149,
Fox Creek, Alberta

Phone: (403) 622-3896

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Town of Fox Creek for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $923,704. The total expenditure for the same period was $847.819. The general municipal mill rate based on residential property for the Town in 1980 was 39.4 for multiple dwellings, and 24.4 mills for single family dwellings. The municipal debenture debt mill rate, based on residential property for the same period was 16.6 mills.

FOX CREEK DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

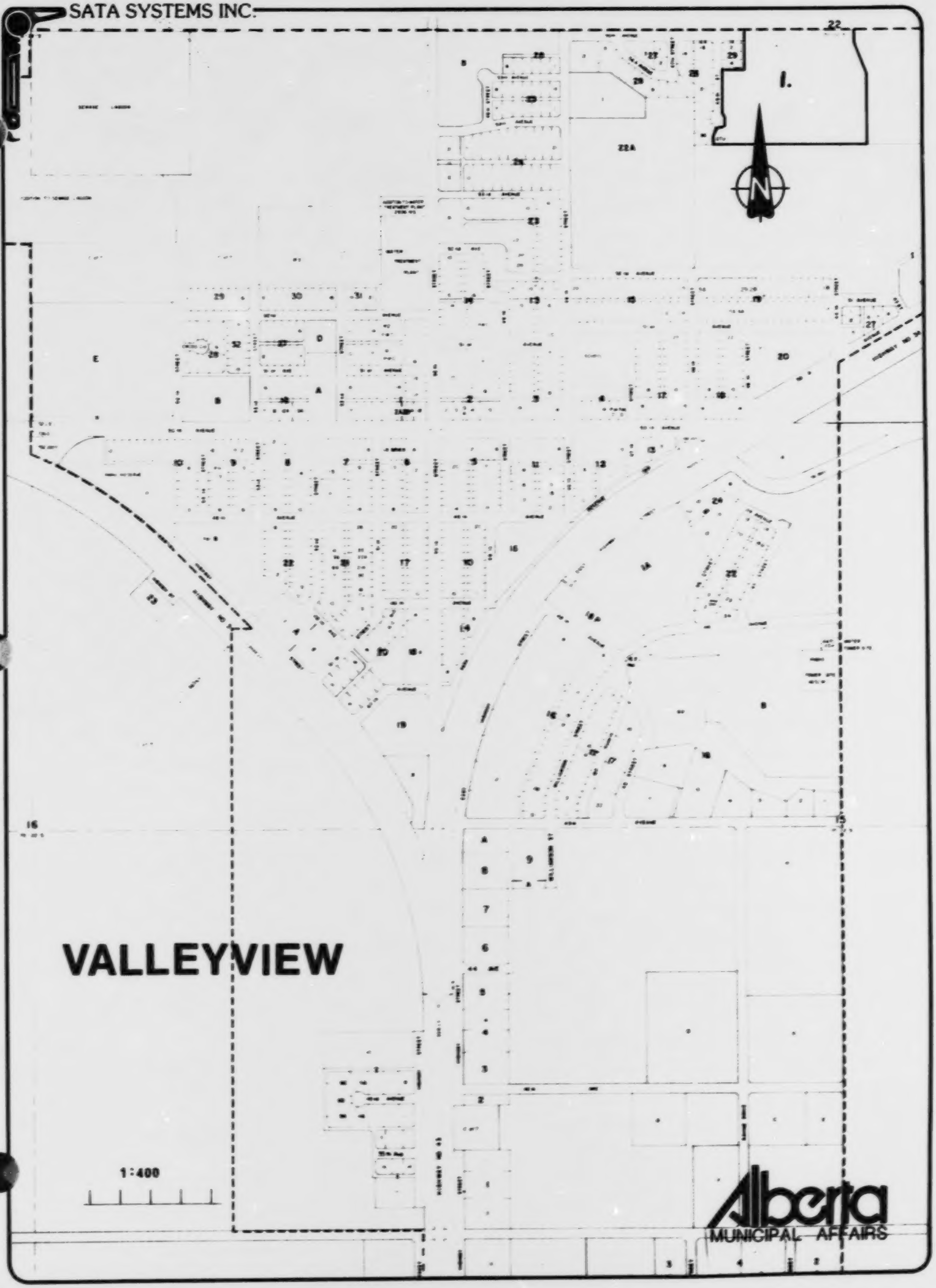
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Energy & Natural Resources	
Air Tanker Base	Phone: 622-2337
Ranger Station	Phone: 622-3921
Attorney General	Phone: 622-3113

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Post Office	Phone: 622-3939

TOWN
OF
VALLEYVIEW


SATA SYSTEMS INC.
VALLEYVIEW
1:400
N
Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Valleyview is located in Improvement District #16 at the junction of Highway #34 and Highway #43. This is the intersection of the Alaska and MacKenzie Highways. Valleyview is located approximately 349 km northwest of Edmonton and 111 km east of Grande Prairie.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The area which is now known as Valleyview was previously named Red Willow Creek by settlers in the area. Although the first legal homestead was not filed until 1916, it is recorded that a Metis couple first settled in this area about 1903. The name Red Willow Creek remained until the establishment of the first post office in 1929 when a rush of settlers moved in and the name was changed to Valleyview.

Oil exploration began in 1948 and marked a new era of development for Valleyview. Amerada Petroleum struck its first oil well in 1950. In 1955, Valleyview progressed from hamlet to town status.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The historical population of the Town of Valleyview for selected years from 1956 to 1982 is summarized in the following table.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF VALLEYVIEW

Year	Population
1956	973
1966	1827
1971	1704
1972	1849
1973	1708
1975	1642
1976	1716
1981	2066
1982	2061

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

Prior to 1950, when oil was discovered near Valleyview, the Town was primarily a service centre for the surrounding agricultural community. After 30 years of extensive oil exploration and development, Valleyview now has an economy based on both the petroleum industry and agriculture. The lack of railway servicing in the area, however, has limited the Town's growth potential in the area of agriculture. Additional employment within institutional and government services has resulted in an expanding economy for Valleyview.

Regional Parks Building in Valleyview

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

Tourist attractions in the Valleyview area relate primarily to the outdoors. Big game hunting in the area is popular. Valleyview regularly sells more hunting permits than any other community in the Peace River Region. Other popular activities that lure people to the area are both summer and winter fishing, boating, camping and hiking.

Within the vicinity of Valleyview, there are two Provincial Parks. Young's Point and Williamson Provincial Parks, both west of Valleyview, offer good fishing, boating, and other outdoor sports. The Sturgeon Lake Indian Band Campground, located 19 km west of Valleyview on the shores of Sturgeon Lake, provides good recreation and camping facilities. Within the Town itself, the Lions Den Campsite offers comfortable and well-equipped campsites.

Several annual events are organized in Valleyview. "Polar Daze" in March, the "Main Street Jamboree" in June, and the July "Agricultural Fair and Rodeo" are popular examples.

There are a number of accommodation facilities in Valleyview, including the Northview Motel (18 units), the Plainsman Motor Inn (35 units), the "Y" Motor Hotel (29 rooms) and the Horizon Motel (20 units).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highways #43 and #34 intersect at Valleyview. Highway #43 runs south-east to Edmonton (349 km) and #34 runs north to Peace River (138 km) and west to Grande Prairie (111 km). All internal roads in the community are paved.

RAILWAYS - The closest railway line is the Canadian National Railway, formerly the N.A.R., located 76 km north of Valleyview at Falher.

AIRPORTS - There is an all-weather 912 meter airstrip 8 km south of Valleyview. There is also a grass airstrip 2 km north of the Town. The nearest commercial airport with scheduled flights and air freight facilities is at Grande Prairie.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers daily passenger and freight services to Edmonton, Grande Prairie, and Peace River.

UTILITIES - All modern utility services are available in Valleyview, including natural gas, electric power, telephone, treated water and piped in sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - Valleyview has one nursery school, two elementary schools, two junior high schools, and one high school. The total enrollment in 1981-82 was approximately 1,360 (excluding the nursery school). The schools are under the jurisdiction of the East Smoky School Division and the Roman Catholic Separate School Division. The nearest college is the Grande Prairie Regional College.

RECREATION - Valleyview offers a wide range of recreational and sports facilities. The Polar Palace Recreation Complex is the primary recreation centre and contains a curling rink, an arena, and an auditorium. During the winter months hockey, curling, and figure skating are popular. In the summer the ice area of the arena is used for such indoor sports as tennis, badminton and roller skating. Valleyview has a nine-hole golf course 9 km south of Town and a complete outdoor track and field sports area in the developmental stages. Two local parks have been established for residential use. In addition, a community library has been established.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Valleyview's 35-bed hospital, is administered by the Valleyview and District Hospital Board. There are two medical clinics, four doctors, one permanent dentist, one visiting dentist, and one sub-office of the Grande Prairie Health Unit No. 20. The Health Unit employs one full-time and one part-time Public Health Nurse.

SOCIAL HOUSING - Social housing facilities are unavailable in the Town of Valleyview.

HOUSING INVENTORY - Valleyview has six main residential areas consisting primarily of single family units. The Town office reports that in 1981 there were approximately 500 single family units, 20 vacant lots, 83 apartment units and an additional 50 - 60 rental units. There is a mobile home park with 35 serviced lots.

FIRE PROTECTION - There is a volunteer fire department in the Town with a staff of 15 volunteers. The department has three pumper trucks, one of which is owned by I.D. #16. The fire department serves an area within a 40 km radius of Valleyview.

POLICE - Valleyview has a R. C. M. P. detachment of 13 members who provide service south to the Village of Little Smoky, north to the Smoky River, east to Snipe Lake, and west to the Smoky River.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Valleyview has a Senior Citizen's Residence which can accommodate 44 residents.

BANKING FACILITIES - Banking facilities in Valleyview include the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Alberta Treasury Branch.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Town is governed by a mayor and six councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Administrator - Des Broadhurst

Address:
Town of Valleyview
P. O. Box 270
Valleyview, Alberta
TOH 3NO

Phone: (403) 524-3924

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the town of Valleyview for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $1,488,153. The total expenditure for the same period was $1,497,363. The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property for the Town of Valleyview was 21 mills. The Municipal Debenture Debt based on residential property for the town of Valleyview was 30 mills.

VALLEYVIEW DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

AGRICULTURE	Phone: 524-3301
District Agriculturist	
Hail & Crop Insurance	
Home Economics	
ATTORNEY GENERAL	
Provincial Court	Phone: 524-3663
ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES	
Alberta Forest Service	Phone: 524-3013
Ranger Station	Phone: 524-3567
Fish & Wildlife Division	Phone: 524-3605
Public Lands Division	Phone: 524-5532
GOVERNMENT SERVICES	Phone: 524-2222
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS	
Improvement District	Phone: 524-3193
Administration & Agriculture Services Board	

RECREATION AND PARKS	Phone:	524-3318
Provincial Parks Division	Phone:	524-2567
Williamson Provincial Park	Phone:	524-3367
Valleyview Provincial Grazing Reserve	Phone:	524-3584
SOCIAL SERVICES & COMMUNITY HEALTH	Phone:	524-3112
TREASURY BRANCH	Phone:	524-3965
TRANSPORTATION		
Regional Services	Phone;	524-3733

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

POST OFFICE	Phone:	524-3992

3.4

STURGEON LAKE
INDIAN RESERVE
#154, #154A, #154B

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve #154 is located west of Valleyview along Highway #34. Two smaller Reserve areas, #154A and #154B, are located on the east shore of Sturgeon Lake and on the west shore of Goose Lake. All three Reserve areas are located in Improvement District #16 and encompass a total area of 22,380 acres (9,061 ha).

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

In June, 1899, a small group of Cree Indians met in Slave Lake to sign Treaty Eight on behalf of the people of Sturgeon Lake. In August 1908, the Department of Indian Affairs surveyed the three Reserves. The choice of where to live on the Reserve areas was decided by a Band membership vote. The Goose Lake portion was set aside for haylands.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following is a summary of recent population figures for the Sturgeon Lake Indian Band, including both on and off-reserve population totals.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF STURGEON LAKE INDIAN RESERVE

Year	Population
1973	670
1976	717*
1981	560**
1982	792***

* Source: Department of Indian Affairs
** Source: Statistics Canada: 1981 Interim Census
*** Source: Native Secretariat

STURGEON LAKE
INDIAN BAND
ADMINISTRATION

Sturgeon Lake Band Administration Offices

ECONOMIC BASE

The Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve derives a portion of its revenue from producing oil well royalties. This is royalty revenue only and does not create any significant employment benefits on the Reserve. Other natural resources on the Reserves include farmland, recreational land, and timber resources.

While the Reserves have some agricultural potential, most of the land has not been developed for farming. The Band has initiated a Band Farm consisting of approximately 700 acres (283 ha) and employing several Band members. Although some families derive part-time employment from farming, further development is required to support full-time farming operations.

Most employment opportunities that exist are seasonal and part-time. These include fire-fighting for Alberta Forestry, trapping, logging work, various Band projects, and off-reserve oilfield work.

BAND OWNED BUSINESSES

The following businesses are owned and operated by the Sturgeon Lake Band:

Sturgeon Lake Band Farm - The Band operates a 700 acre (283 ha) farm employing several Band members.

Sturgeon Lake Band Clearing - The Band operates a company which does slashing and clearing work, road building, etc. Equipment owned includes a loader, backhoe, and truck.

Sturgeon Lake Development Company - The Band has developed and now operates an overnight picnic/campground area on the shores of Sturgeon Lake. There are 110 sites including 30 with electrical hook-ups. Hot showers, flush toilets, sewage disposal, laundry facilities, a public phone and limited grocery supplies are available.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Highway #34 runs through the central reserve area for approximately 15 km. Gravel access roads run north and south from this highway.

RAILWAYS - The closest railway line is the Canadian National Railway, located 76 km north of the reserve at Falher.

AIRPORTS - The closest paved and lighted airstrip is located at Valleyview, 6 km east of Sturgeon Lake. The nearest commercial airport with scheduled flights and air freight facilities is at Grande Prairie.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines provides daily services through the Reserve on Highway #34 to Valleyview, Edmonton, Grande Prairie and Peace River.

UTILITIES - Most Reserve homes have wells and septic tanks. Some still have outdoor privies. The senior citizen units and the Band office have a sewage system. The Band is planning a water and sewage system for the Village Development area. Electricity is supplied by Alberta Power.

SCHOOLS - Sturgeon Lake offers kindergarten classes on the Reserve. Children in elementary, junior and senior high schools are bussed daily into Valleyview.

RECREATION - An indoor arena has recently been completed on the Reserve. There are also two ball diamonds and a small gymnasium. Sturgeon Lake campground provides outdoor recreation facilities for boating, swimming and camping.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Sturgeon Lake has a Nursing Station operated by the Department of National Health and Welfare. There is a doctor's clinic on the Reserve once a week. The closest hospital facilities are in Valleyview.

HOUSING INVENTORY - According to the 1978 Infrastructure Survey by Price, Slavik and Associates, Sturgeon Lake had 78 houses, 67 of which were in fair condition, 5 in poor condition and 6 needing replacement.

FIRE PROTECTION - The Band has one pumper truck and a volunteer fire department. The fire department serves the area within the Reserve boundaries. The Band also employs a Fire Prevention Officer. An agreement with the Town of Valleyview provides for further emergency fire protection.

POLICE - The Reserve is served by the 13 member R.C.M.P. detachment from Valleyview along with one Band constable.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Sturgeon Lake presently has a 6-unit senior's citizen's home.

BANKING FACILITIES - Banking facilities are located in Valleyview.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The Reserve is administered by a chief and 7 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

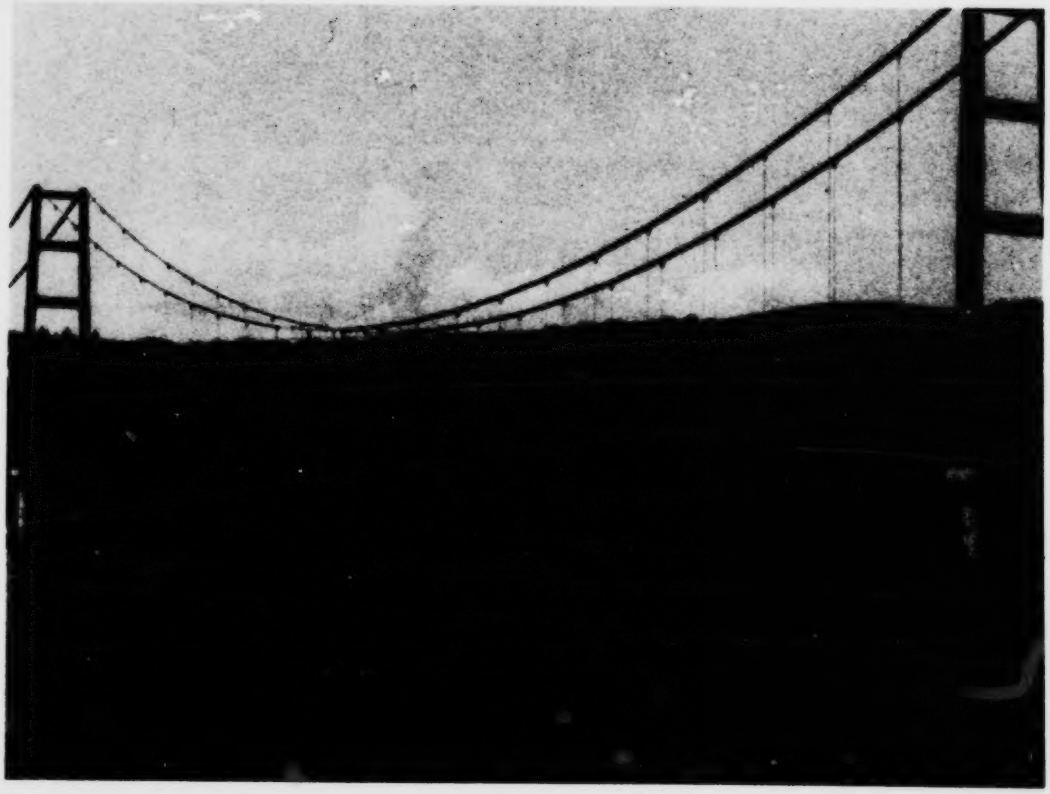
Band Administrator - Adolphus Kappo

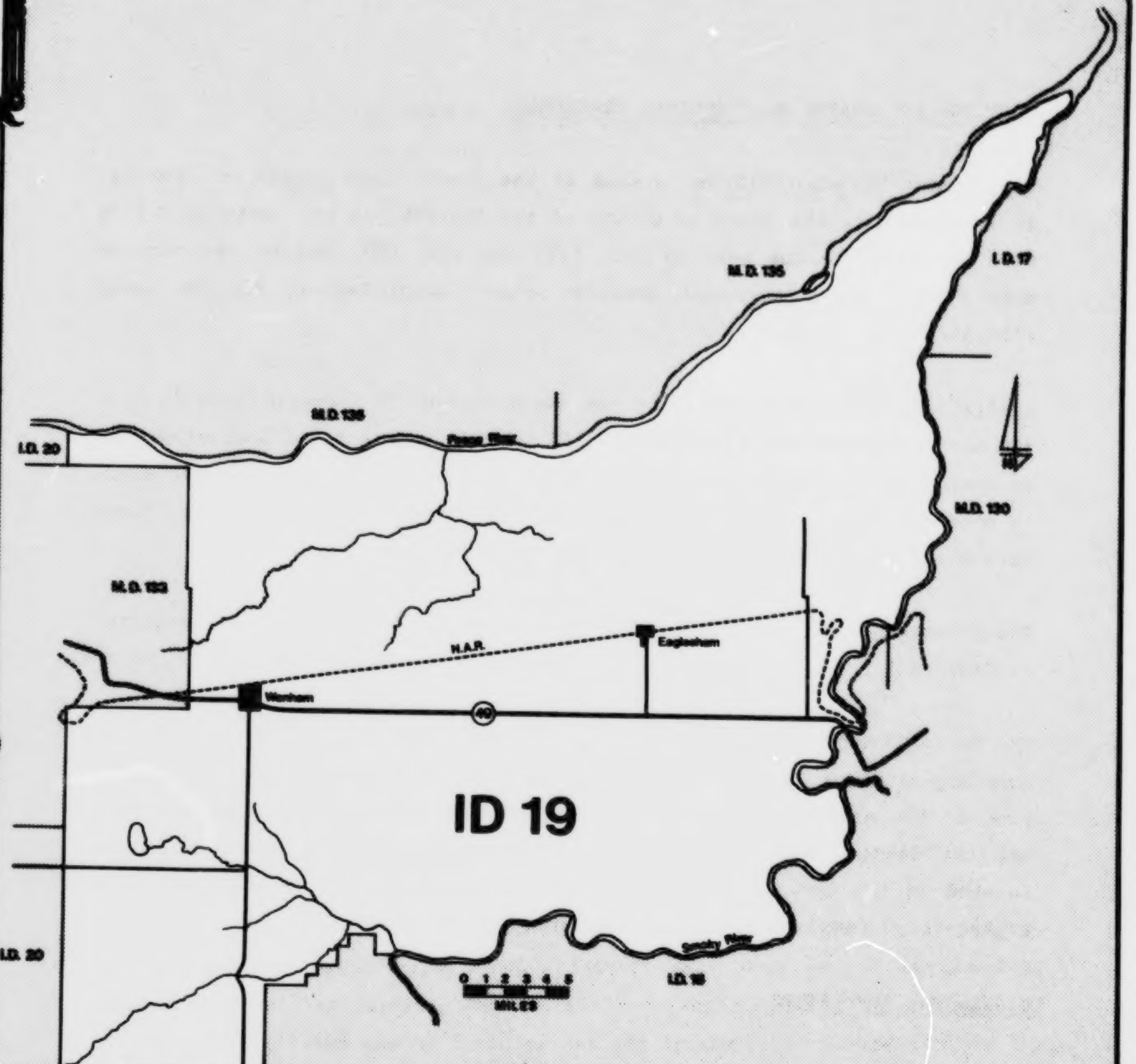
Address: Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve
Box 757
Valleyview, Alberta
TOH 3NO

Phone: (403) 524-3307

4.1

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
#19




M.D. 135
I.D. 17
M.D.135
I.D. 20
Peace River
N
M.D. 130
M.D. 133
N.A.R.
Eaglesham
Wanham
40
ID 19
I.D. 20
Smoky River
0 1 2 3 4 5
MILES
I.D. 18
County 1

LOCATION,TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Improvement District #19 is located in the Peace River region of Alberta. It is bounded to the south by County #1 and I.D.#16, to the north by M.D.'s #135 and #136, to the west by M.D. #133 and I.D. #20, and to the east by M.D. #130. The Improvement District covers approximately 718,080 acres (290,597 ha).

Statistics Canada indicates that the total amount of forested land in I.D. #19 decreased from 31.4% in 1971 to 27% in 1976. This trend indicates that an increasing amount of farmland is being cleared in the I.D. Forest cover is predominantly mixed aspen, balsam, poplar, birch and white spruce. Black spruce and tamarack dominate in the low lying areas.

The Alberta Soil Survey for the I.D. indicates 76% of the soil is classified as Classes 1 - 4. A further 11% is classified as pasture land.

The Peace River is the major waterway in the region and forms the northern boundary of the I.D. The Smoky River forms the western boundary and a portion of the southern boundary. Two major rivers flowing through the I.D. are the Saddle (Burnt) River and the Heart River. The Birch Hills are located in the central area of the I.D. Rising to an elevation of 670 m (2,230 ft.), they are a major topographical feature.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The population distribution in I.D. #19 is predominantly rural. Farm consolidation is reducing the total population. The following table gives an indication of population trends in the I.D. for selected years between 1921 and 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION FOR I.D. #19

Year	Population
1921	644
1931	1454
1941	2110
1951	2927
1956	3133
1961	2897
1966	2830
1971	2641
1976	2270
1979	2278
1982	2230

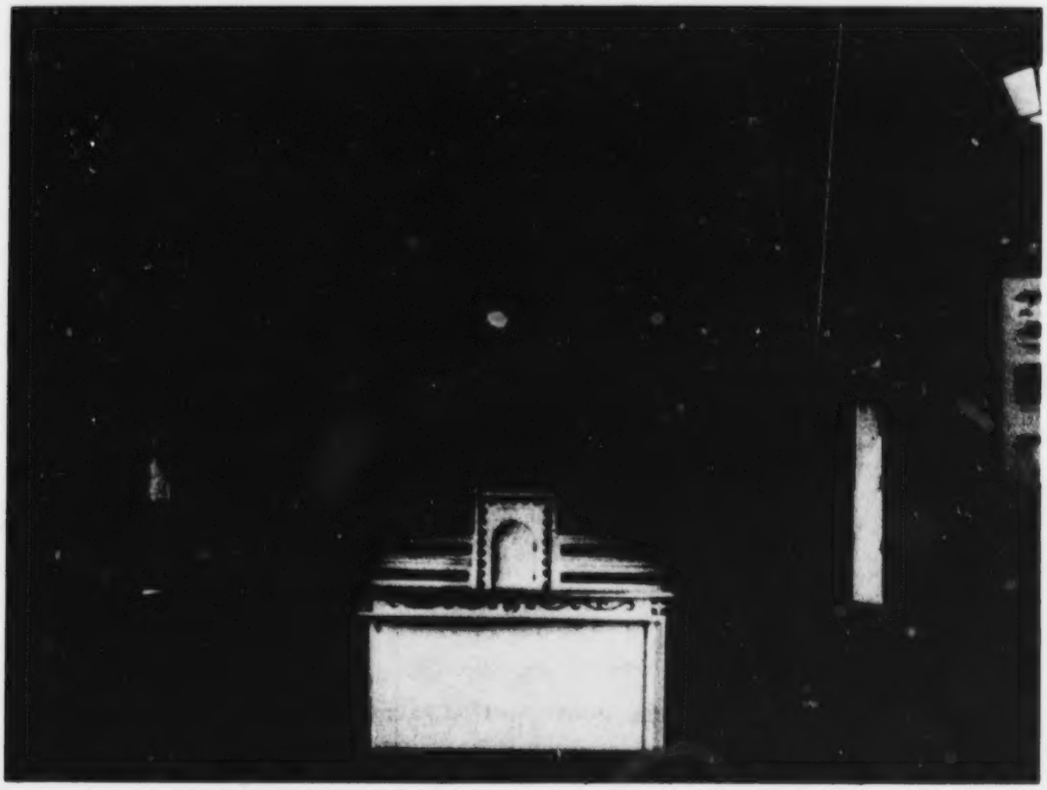
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

Note: Figures include all incorporated towns and villages.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND TRENDS

The primary economic activities in Improvement District #19 relate to agriculture and the agriculture service industries. Most people in the I.D. are employed either directly or indirectly in agriculture. The Villages of Wanham and Eaglesham act as basic retail and agriculture service centres for the area.

According to 1976 Alberta Agriculture figures, 73% of the total suitable farm land in the I.D. has been cleared. The I.D. has 321,920 acres (130,332 ha), out of a total farmland area of 441,722 acres (178,835 ha), that are classified as improved land. The average farm consists of 946 acres (383 ha). Important crops grown in I.D. #19 include barley, oats, canola and wheat.



Interior of Historic Dunvegan Church

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - The major highway in I.D. #19 is primary Highway #49. Other roads include secondary Roads #739, #733, #677, and #740 which services a ferry on the Peace River.

RAILWAYS - Railway services are provided by the Canadian National Railway which crosses the I.D. in an east-west direction and is used mainly for grain handling.

AIRPORTS - There are no airports or landing strips in I.D. #19.

FIRE PROTECTION - The I.D. has an agreement with Eaglesham and Wanham to provide a fire truck for their volunteer fire departments. The truck is for the use of the entire I.D. as required.

COMMUNICATION - Television channels received in the I.D. include CBC, a French CBC channel, and CTV. Radio stations received are CFGP Grande Prairie, CKYL Peace River and some Edmonton stations. The Rycroft Signal, the Grande Prairie Herald Tribune and the Fairview Post are local newspapers serving the I.D.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Improvement District is governed by the Minister of Alberta Municipal Affairs. He is assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of a chairman and 6 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Manager: Mr. B. Irmen

Address: Improvement District #19
Box 69
Spirit River, Alberta
TOH 3GO

Phone: (403) 864-3760

FINANCIAL DATA

The Total General Operating Revenue for I.D. #19 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was $1,917,407. The total General Operating Expenditure for the same period was $1,540,612. The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property was 137 mills.

HAMLETS

TANGENT - Tangent, with a population of 87, is located 100 km southwest of the Town of Peace River and north of Highway #49. There are no schools in the hamlet. Recreation facilities include a community hall, a golf course and a ski hill. There are approximately 20 single family dwellings. The I.D. manager reports that sewage facilities were completed in 1981. Water treatment and distribution systems were being constructed in 1982.

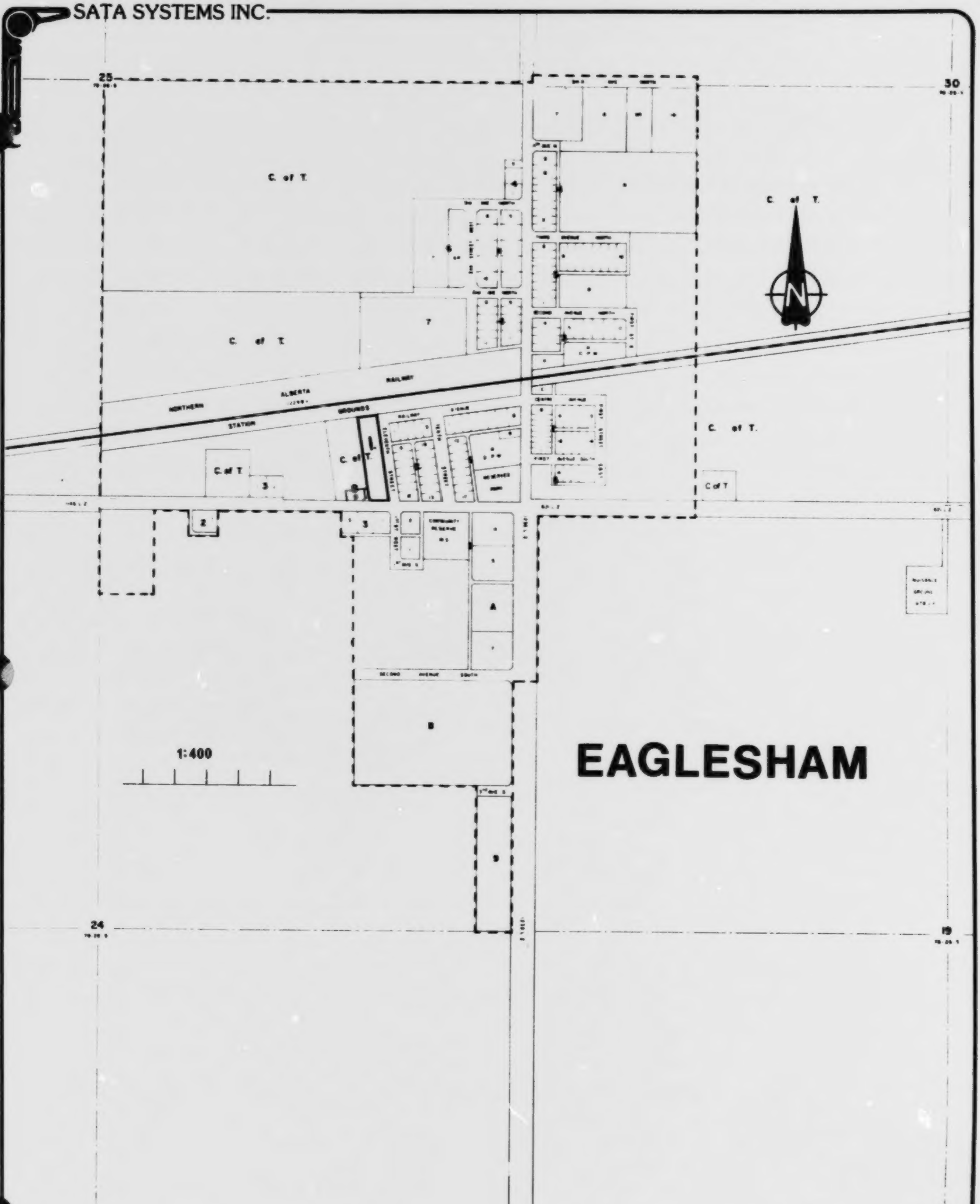
WATINO - Watino, with a population of 52, is located 115 km southwest of the Town of Peace River and east of Highway #49. There are approximately 30 single family dwellings and a post office in Watino. Services are provided by individual well and sewage systems.

PEORIA - Peoria, with a population of 50, has approximately 10 single family dwellings, and one private school. Sewage facilities were constructed in 1981. Water treatment and distribution systems were constructed in 1982.

VILLAGE
OF
EAGLESHAM

SOCIAL CENTRE CLUB OF EAGLESHAM
OYAL CANADIAN LEGION SAUVE BRANCH 235

SATA SYSTEMS INC.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COMMUNITY RESERVE
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EAGLESHAM

Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Eaglesham is a small community located just north of primary Highway #49 in Improvement District #19. The village is approximately 120 km southwest of Peace River, and 141 km northeast of the City of Grande Prairie.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Trapping was the main activity of Eaglesham's early residents. By 1916 the railway had been built as far as Watino and brought ranchers and farmers into the area. Another period of growth occurred during the depression when settlers were attracted to the district by the availability of homesteads, and the fact that they could obtain food, shelter and fuel directly off the land.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates the historical population of Eaglesham for selected years from 1967-1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF EAGLESHAM

Year	Population
1967	242
1971	218
1976	229
1981	206
1982	207

Source: Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

Eaglesham is situated in a productive agricultural area of barley, wheat, canola, and flax, and forage crops.

Some of the Village's labour force is employed at the CanOxy (Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd.) gas plant located north of Eaglesham. Can Oxy has also recently drilled a series of step-out wells in the area to estimate the size of a possible oil field. The future development of an oilfield and pipeline could have very positive ramifications for the economy of Eaglesham.

Eaglesham has essential retail services but is not a major centre. Many residents do their shopping in Falher, located 45 km east of Eaglesham.

Developing Recreational Facilities in Eaglesham

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

The Eaglesham area is very scenic and offers some excellent outdoor facilities. Watino Provincial Park is located 16 km east of Eaglesham. Approximately 75 km southeast of Eaglesham is the Winagami Lake Provincial Park, both offering overnight camping, boating, fishing, and other outdoor activities. The Eaglesham Fair is held annually in August.

Tourist accommodation facilities include the Eaglesham Hotel (7 rooms) and the 739 Motel (8 rooms).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #49 runs immediately south of the Village of Eaglesham. The Village is connected to Highway #49 by secondary Highway #739. Eaglesham's internal roads are a combination of paved and gravelled streets.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway, formerly the N.A.R., runs through the Village of Eaglesham, continuing west to Rycroft and east to Falher.

AIRPORTS - The closest paved and lighted airstrip is at Donnelly, 62 km east of Eaglesham. The nearest commercial airport with scheduled flight and air freight facilities is located in Peace River, 120 km north of Eaglesham.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers bus services daily in both east and west directions.

UTILITIES - All modern utility services are available in Eaglesham including natural gas, electric power, telephone, treated water and piped in sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - There is one school in Eaglesham, operated by the Spirit River School Division, offering kindergarten and grades 1 to 12. The total 1981-82 student enrollment was approximately 18 children in kindergarten and 238 in grades 1 to 12.

RECREATIONAL - Recreational facilities in Eaglesham include a curling rink, local fairgrounds, and a nine-hole golf course.

HEALTH FACILITIES - The Village is served by a visiting public health nurse and one doctor from the Grande Prairie Health Unit. The nearest hospitals are located in Spirit River, 72 km west and in McLennan, 72 km east of Eaglesham.

SOCIAL HOUSING - Social housing is not available in Eaglesham.

HOUSING INVENTORY - The Village of Eaglesham has 73 single family units.

FIRE PROTECTION - Eaglesham has a volunteer fire brigade of 16 members. One fire truck serves the Village of Eaglesham and the surrounding area.

POLICE - The Village is served by the R.C.M.P. detachment out of McLennan.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Two four-plex units are used for senior citizen lodging.

BANKING FACILITIES - An Alberta Treasury Branch is located in the Village.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Eaglesham was incorporated as a Village on January 1, 1967. The Village is governed by a mayor and 2 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Secretary: Phyllis Golemiec

Address:
Village of Eaglesham
Eaglesham, Alberta
TOH 1HO

Phone: (403) 359-3895

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Village of Eaglesham for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $126,051. The total expenditure for the same period was $115,342. The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property was 30.39 mills.

EAGLESHAM DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

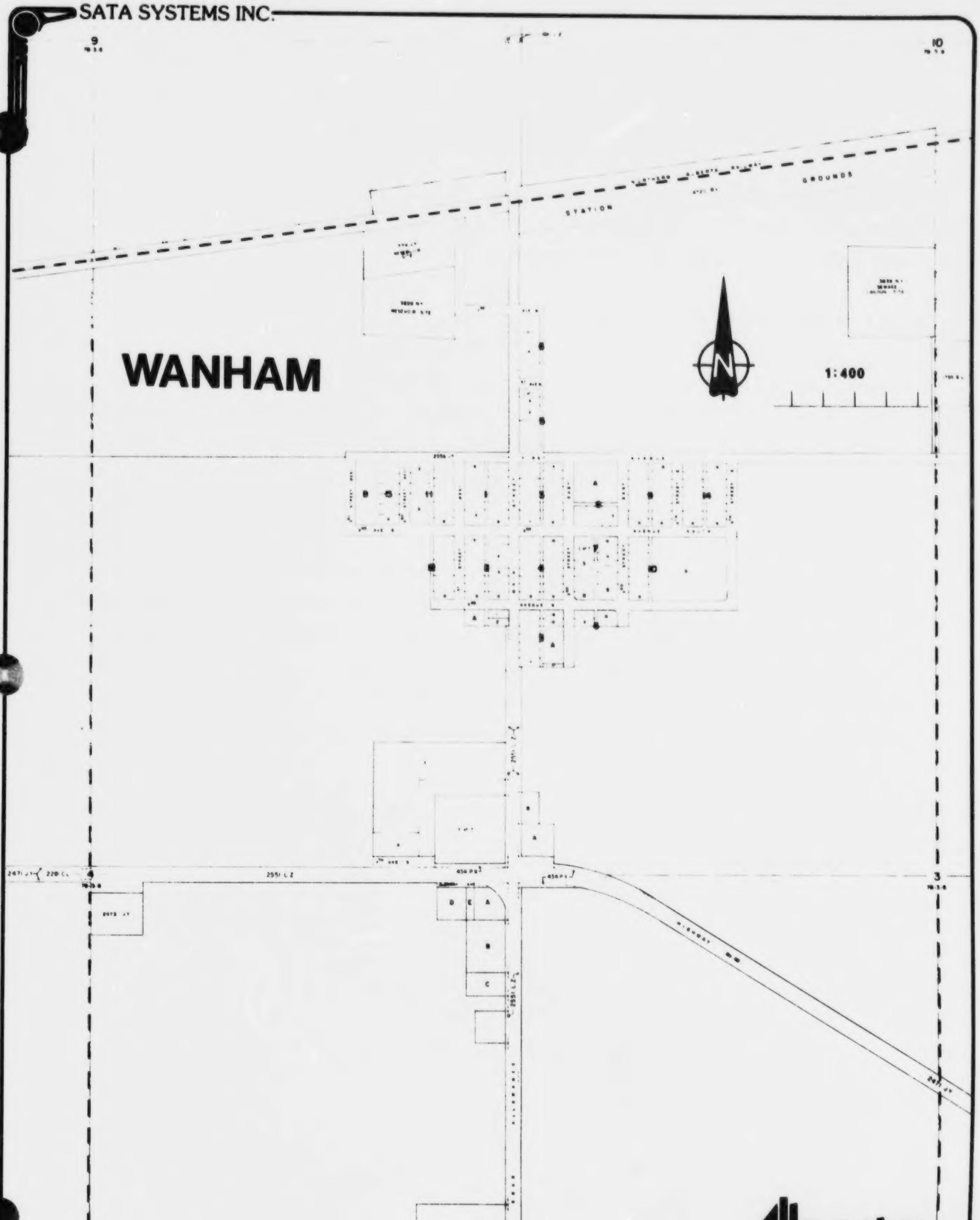
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

ALBERTA AGRICULTURE	Phone: 359-3828

4.3

VILLAGE
OF
WANHAM

SATA SYSTEMS INC.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STATION
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2471 JY
220 CL
2073 JY
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HIGHWAY
LOT 1

Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Village of Wanham is located near the intersection of Highway #49 and secondary Road #733 in Improvement District #19. The City of Grande Prairie is located approximately 70 km southwest of the Village.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

One of the most accepted theories of how the Village of Wanham received its name is that an engineer with the Canadian Pacific referred to the area as "Wanham" - a Cree word meaning "warm wind".

In 1913 a Mr. Richard Johnson registered the first land claim four miles west of the village site. Just after World War II, in 1945, a Mr. O.B. Lasiter embarked on the largest land clearing operation in the British Empire. The project was north of Burnt River, near Wanham. Unfortunately, Lasiter tilled the land so deeply that the topsoil was buried by the heavy clay brought to the surface. During this time Wanham experienced a boom. There were three cafes, Massey Ferguson and John Deere dealerships, and various other businesses. The Village was incorporated on January 1, 1958.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table gives an indication of Wanham's historical population for selected years from 1961 to 1982.

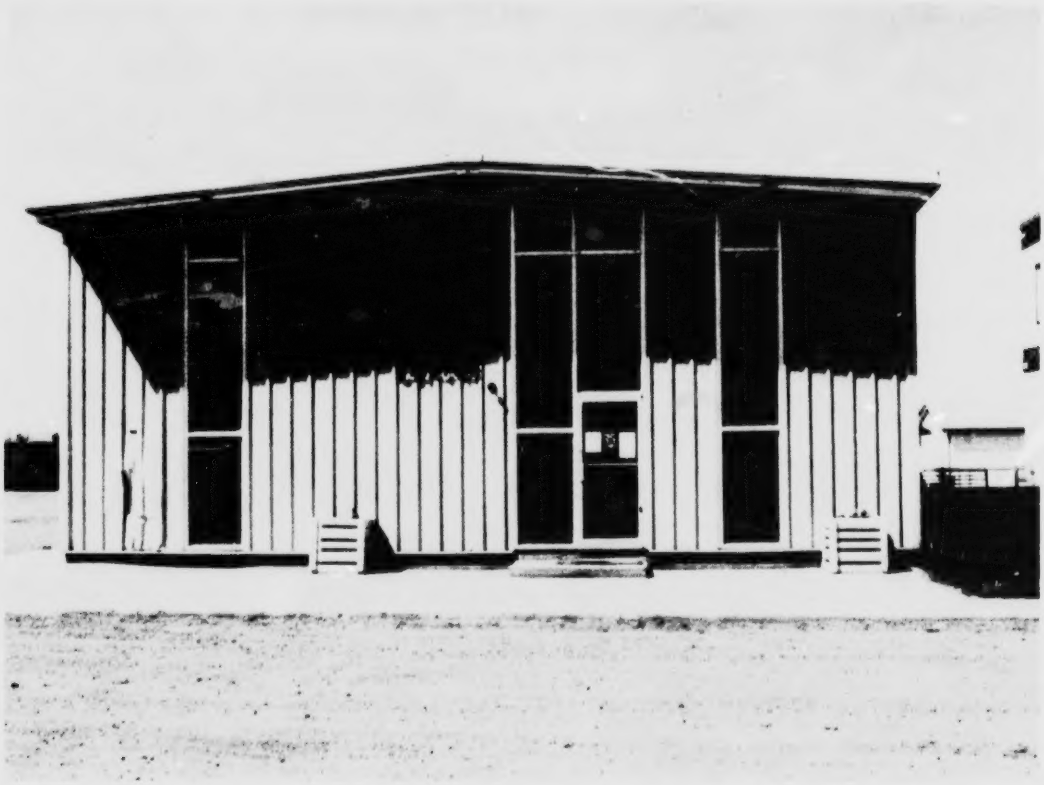
HISTORICAL POPULATION OF WANHAM

Year	Population
1961	251
1966	235
1971	268
1976	225
1979	233
1982	266

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

The economic base of the Village of Wanham is tied primarily to agriculture and agricultural service industries. The Village office, the school, and local businesses represent a significant portion of the employment sector. There is only a small retail and service industry in Wanham because the local trading area is small. Two grain elevators are also located in the Village.



Wanham Administrative Centre

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

The "Provincial Ploughing Match" is held annually in Wanham during the third week in June. The match features tractor and horse-drawn ploughing, log sawing, tobacco spitting, horseshoe throwing, stooking, and "Hawg" calling. There is also a large display of new farm equipment, along with antique machinery and demonstrations of old farming techniques. Other attractions are the Wanham pioneer museum and the Birch Hills ski area, 15 km east of the Village, with downhill and cross country ski trails.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #49 runs south of the Village of Wanham, continuing west to the B.C. border and east to the Town of McLennan. Internal roads in the Village are gravel with the exception of the paved main street.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway, formerly the N.A.R., runs through the Village of Wanham, continuing west to Spirit River and east to McLennan. This line is a freight pickup and delivery line with no passenger service.

AIRPORTS - The closest airstrip is located in Spirit River, 30 km west of Wanham. The nearest commercial airport with scheduled flights and air freight facilities is located in Grande Prairie, 70 km southwest of Wanham.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers passenger and freight services daily in both east and west directions.

UTILITIES - Wanham offers all modern utility services including natural gas, electric power, telephone, piped and treated water, and sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - Wanham has one school offering Grades 1 to 12. It is under the Spirit River School Division #47 and had a total 1981-82 enrollment of approximately 450 students.

RECREATION - Wanham has a curling rink, an outdoor skating rink, community hall, a baseball diamond, and an outdoor sports field.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Medical service available in Wanham consists of a visiting health nurse from the Spirit River sub-office of the Grande Prairie Health Unit. The closest hospital is located in Spirit River, 30 km west of Wanham.

SOCIAL HOUSING - There are three mobile home units for low-income families in Wanham.

HOUSING INVENTORY - According to the Village office, there are 150 single family dwellings.

FIRE PROTECTION - Wanham has a fifteen-member volunteer fire department with one pumper truck servicing the town and all of I.D. #19.

POLICE - The RCMP detachment from Spirit River is responsible for law enforcement in Wanham.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Two self-contained four-plex units are available for senior citizen accommodation.

BANKING FACILITIES - A Treasury Branch service counter is located in a local department store.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Wanham was incorporated as a Village on January 1, 1958. The Village is governed by a mayor and 2 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Municipal Administrator: Janice Manzwenko

Address:
Village of Wanham
Wanham, Alberta
TOH 3PO

Phone: (403) 694-3946

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Village of Wanham for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $121,717.24. The total expenditure for the same period was $116,937.85. The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property for the Village of Wanham was 14.20 mills.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

In the spring of 1970 the Community of Cooperating Organizations (COCO) was formed in Wanham to coordinate various community projects on behalf of community groups. COCO's successes in its first three years of operation include building a 50' x 90' community hall, installing artificial ice in the curling rink, purchasing seven acres of land for the fairground, outfitting the baseball and hockey teams and relocating the skating rink adjacent to the curling rink. COCO also initiated the Alberta Provincial Ploughing Match at Wanham, an event which has generated tremendous interest in the province. In 1978 Wanham hosted the Canadian Ploughing Championship.

The Village is expanding its playground and plans are underway to extend water and sewage systems to the Alberta Wheat Pool. The low cost of housing and the availability of land in the area is an inviting feature of the community for prospective residents.

WANHAM DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

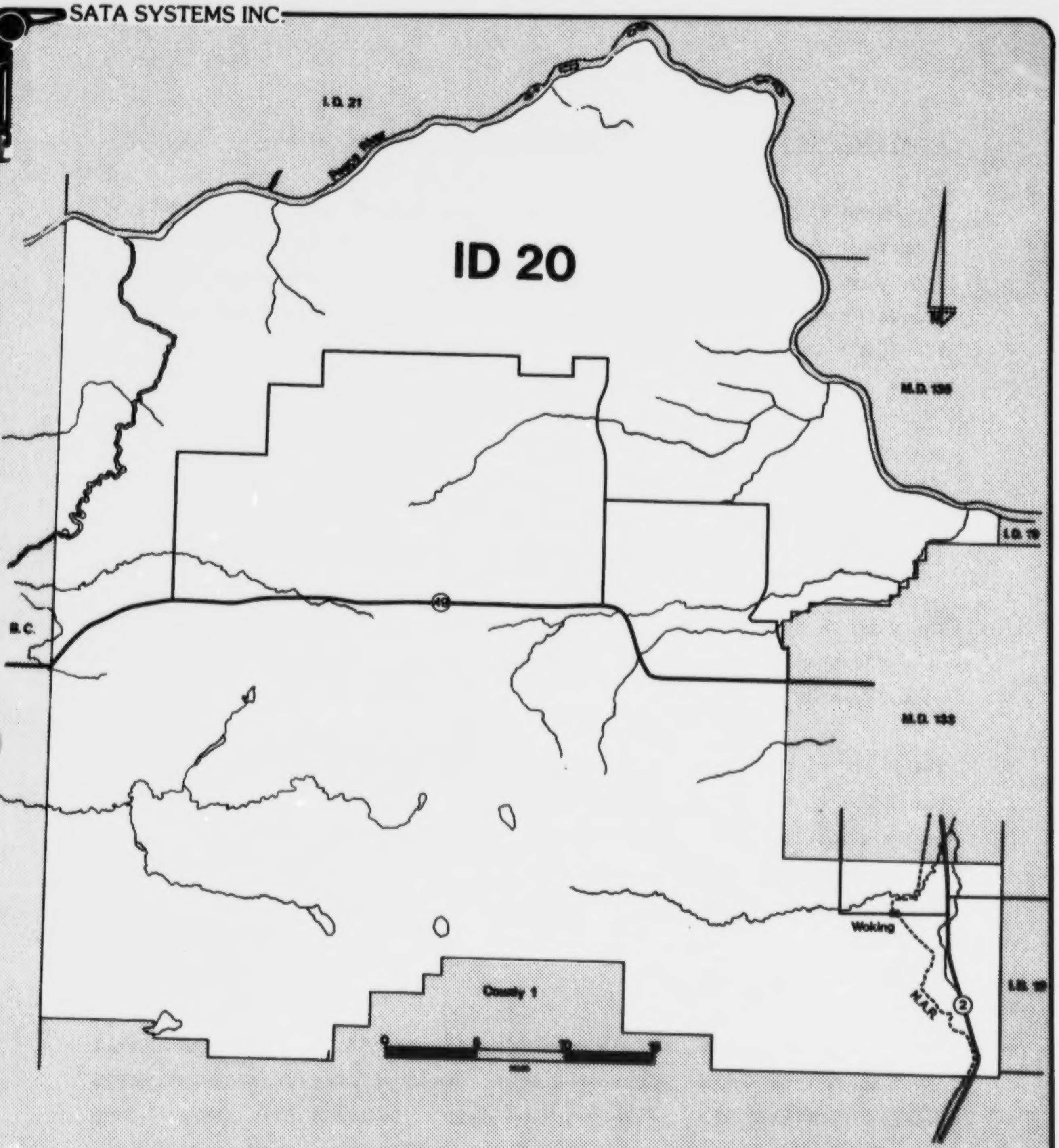
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

ALBERTA ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES Grazing Reserve Manager	Phone: 694-2348
ALBERTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS I.D. Administration	Phone: 694-3793

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

POST OFFICE	Phone: 694-3858

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
#20


I.D. 21
Peace River
ID 20
M.D. 130
I.D. 19
49
B.C.
M.D. 133
Woking
N.A.R.
2
I.D. 19
County 1
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5
10
15

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Improvement District #20 is located in the central northwestern part of Alberta. It is bounded to the west by the B.C. border, to the east by I.D. #136 and M.D. #133, to the north by I.D. #21, and to the south by Grande Prairie County #1. The Improvement District covers approximately 1,462,400 acres (591,812 ha). The topography varies from the Saddle Hills area of the deep river valley of the Peace.

Statistics Canada indicates that the total amount of forested land in I.D. #20 decreased from 39.3% in 1971 to 36.5% in 1976. Forest cover is predominantly mixed aspen, balsam, poplar, birch, and white spruce with black spruce and tamarack dominating low lying areas.

The Alberta Soil Survey for the I.D. indicates 64% of the soil is capable of agricultural products, and is classified as Class 4. A further 19% is classified as pasture land.

The Peace River forms the northern boundary and is the major waterway in the I.D. Other important rivers and their tributaries include the Pouce Coupe River, the Ksituan River, the Saddle (Burnt) River and the Spirit River. The river systems drain north and east from the higher elevations in the Saddle Hills.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The population of I.D. #20 is predominantly rural. The following table gives an indication of population trends in the I.D. for selected years between 1921 and 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION FOR I.D. #20

Year	Population
1921	270
1931	1899
1941	2423
1951	2618
1956	2633
1961	2505
1966	2792
1971	2730
1976	2667
1977	2667
1978	2667
1979	2667
1980	2689
1981	2969
1982	3000

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

Note: Figures include all incorporated towns and villages.

ECONOMIC BASE

Improvement District #20 is not highly populated. There are no major urban centres in the I.D. area. A considerable amount of the land is Crown owned, with privately owned land primarily in the areas of small populated hamlets. Agriculture is the main economic activity although a relatively small proportion of the land is under crop production.

According to the 1976 Census of Agriculture figures, 351,212 acres (142,191 ha) is improved land while the total farm acreage is 552,842 acres (223,842 ha). The average farm consists of 730 acres (295 ha).

The major crops grown are barley, oats, wheat and rapeseed. There are no significant retail or agriculture service centres in the I.D.

The Improvement District office has indicated that a significant amount of oil and gas activity is occurring in the area, with a small gas plant planned for the Silver Valley area. A considerably larger gas plant is in the early development stages and planned for the Gordondale region. This larger plant is an undertaking of a seventeen-company consortium and would be considered a medium sized plant in the provincial context.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - The major Highway in I.D. #20 is primary Highway #49. Other roads include secondary Roads #680, #681, #719 and #727.

RAILWAYS - There are no railway services in the I.D. The closest rail line is at Rycroft.

AIRPORTS - There are no airstrips in the I.D. The closest paved airstrip is at Spirit River.

UTILITIES - Utility companies serving I.D. #20 include Alberta Power, Alberta Government Telephones and Northwestern Utilities.

FIRE PROTECTION - The I.D. has an agreement with the hamlet of Woking to provide a fire truck for the volunteer fire department. The truck is for the use of the entire I.D.

COMMUNICATION - Television channels received in the I.D. include CBC, a French CBC channel, and CTV. Radio stations received include CFGP - Grande Prairie, CKYL - Peace River, some Edmonton stations, and CJDC - Dawson Creek. No papers are published within the I.D. The Rycroft Signal and the Fairview Post serve the residents of the area.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Improvement District is governed by the Minister of Alberta Municipal Affairs as Council for the I.D. He is assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of a chairman and 7 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Manager: Mr. B. Irmen

Address:
Improvement District #20
Box 69
Spirit River, Alberta
TOH 3GO

Phone: (403) 864-3760

FINANCIAL DATA

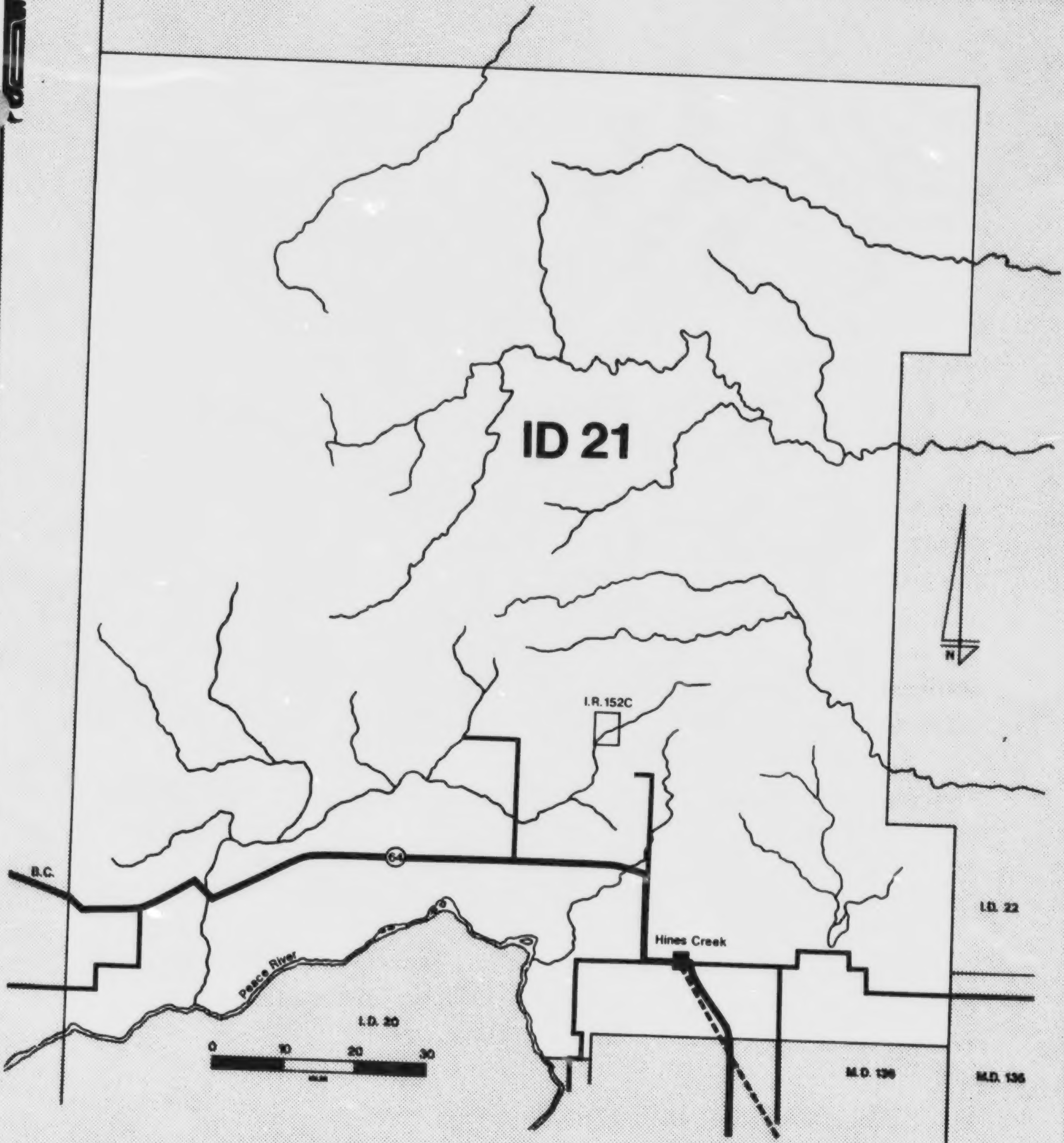
The total General Operating Revenue for I.D. #20 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was $2,346,410. The total expenditure for the same period was $2,346,410. The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property was 135 mills.

HAMLETS

WOKING - Woking, with a population of 102, is located approximately 55 km north of Grande Prairie and just west of Highway #2. Community facilities include a school, a post office, a skating rink, a baseball diamond, a community hall and a hotel. There are approximately 40 single family dwellings with piped and treated water and sewage systems. The school is operated by the Spirit River School Division. It offers kindergarten to grade 8 and had a 1981-82 enrollment of 80. The hamlet is serviced monthly by the Grande Prairie Health Unit.

C.1

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
#21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Peace River
Hines Creek
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LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Improvement District #21 is located in northwestern Alberta. It is bounded to the west by the B.C. boundary, to the east by M.D. #136, M.D. #135 and I.D. #22, to the north by I.D. #23 and to the south by I.D. #20.

The total I.D. area covers 1,906,880 acres (771,687 ha) and contains approximately 1,400,000 acres (566, 801 ha) of Crown Land. The northern boundary of I.D. #21 has been extended to the 27th baseline, subsequently increasing its total area.

According to the Canada Land Inventory for Agriculture, approximately 76% (1,439,240 acres) of the total area of I.D. #21 is suitable for agriculture. Forty-three percent (819,958 acres) is rated as Class 1 to 4, indicating high soil productivity. The amount of farmland is steadily increasing and the amount of unimproved land decreasing proportionately. Forest cover is characterized by aspen, poplar, balsam, birch, white spruce and pine. Low lying wet areas are dominated by black spruce and tamarack.

The Peace River is the major watercourse in the I.D. and forms a portion of the southern boundary. Other rivers include the Clear River, Eureka River, Montagneuse River, Hines Creek, the Whitemud River and their tributaries. Lakes of significance in the I.D. are Lake George, Gerry Lake and Last Lake.

The Clear Hills, in the northern section of the I.D., are a significant topographical feature. Their elevation rises to 3500 ft. (1,053 m). Most farming takes place south of the Clear Hills area.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table illustrates that I.D. #21 has a relatively stable population with little growth. This is mainly attributed to farm consolidation and an overall decline in the rural population.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF I.D. #21

Year	Population
1921	146
1931	1867
1941	2740
1951	3007
1956	2995
1961	3170
1966	3797
1971	3598
1976	3151
1980	3175
1981	3175
1982	3511

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

Note: The above population table includes all incorporated villages and towns in I.D. 21.

ECONOMIC BASE

The economy of Improvement District #21 is based primarily on continually developing agricultural activity. Other major industries include forestry and oil and gas.

According to the 1976 Alberta Census of Agriculture, total farm acreage in I.D. #21 is 521,161 acres (210,996 ha), with the average farm consisting of 492 acres (199 ha). The total improved land in the I.D. is 298,202 acres (120,729 ha). Major crops include barley, rapeseed, oats and wheat. The Peace River Planning Commission Land Use Study (Phase One) further indicated that between 1979 to 1981, approximately 10,000 acres of land was cleared for agriculture. Most clearing is taking place in the Cleardale/Eureka

River area, and north of Whitelaw in the southeast portion of the I.D. The Worsley area has good soil conditions but a poor growing season, limiting agriculture in this area. Commercial honey production in Hines Creek and Bear Canyon is also of economic importance.

Forestry is an important economic factor in I.D. #21, with a Canfor mill located north of Hines Creek. The mill, in operation since 1969, has recently been upgraded. Proctor and Gamble hauls chips and logs from this area for use in the Grande Prairie pulp and saw mills. A fire in 1982 that covered 120,000 acres has temporarily lowered forest and production capabilities in the area.

In the Clear Hills, 40 km north of Hines Creek, there is an estimated 1 billion tonnes of iron-ore deposits. These may be the only commercial deposits on the Prairies. The ore is of a low grade and has a complex minerology that makes it difficult to reduce using conventional methods. The Alberta Research Council is currently working on a process that has shown potential. If a full scale plant were built, it could employ up to 300 people. According to the Economic Growth in the North Peace Sub-Region study, development may take place in the 1990's with either Hines Creek or Manning being the central location for development.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #64 is the main highway in the I.D., with the portion to Hines Creek now paved. Secondary Road #730 to Eureka River is in the process of being paved. The remaining secondary roads are gravel. More paving is anticipated due to high usage caused by the lack of rail service.

RAILWAYS - Railway services in I.D. #21, provided by the Canadian National Railway, extend from Fairview to Hines Creek.

AIRPORTS - There are two grass landing airstrips in the I.D., one at Hines Creek and one at Worsley. The closest commercial airport with scheduled flights is located in Peace River.

UTILITIES - Utility companies servicing the area include the North Peace Gas Co-op, Alberta Power and Alberta Government Telephones.

FIRE PROTECTION - The I.D. has entered into a joint-use agreement with the Village of Hines Creek for the I.D. fire truck housed there.

COMMUNICATION - Radio stations received in I.D. #21 include CJXX and CFGP - Grande Prairie, and CKYL - Peace River. Television stations include CBC and CTV. Newspapers available are the Fairview Post and Dawson Signal.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Improvement District is governed by the Alberta Minister for Municipal Affairs. He is assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of a chairman and six councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Manager: Rob Martin

Address:
Improvement District #21
Bag 900, Box 30
Peace River, Alberta
TOH 2XO

Phone: (403) 624-6121

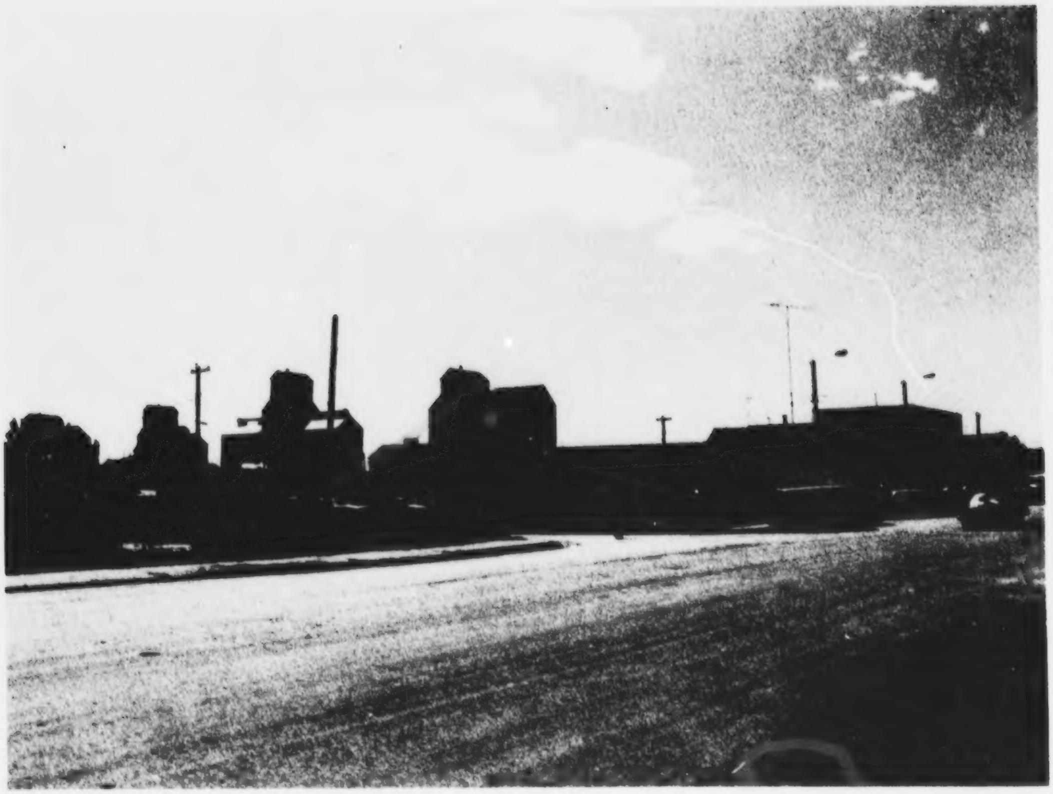
FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for I.D. #21 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was $1,813,982. The total Expenditure for the same period was $1,813,982.

HAMLETS

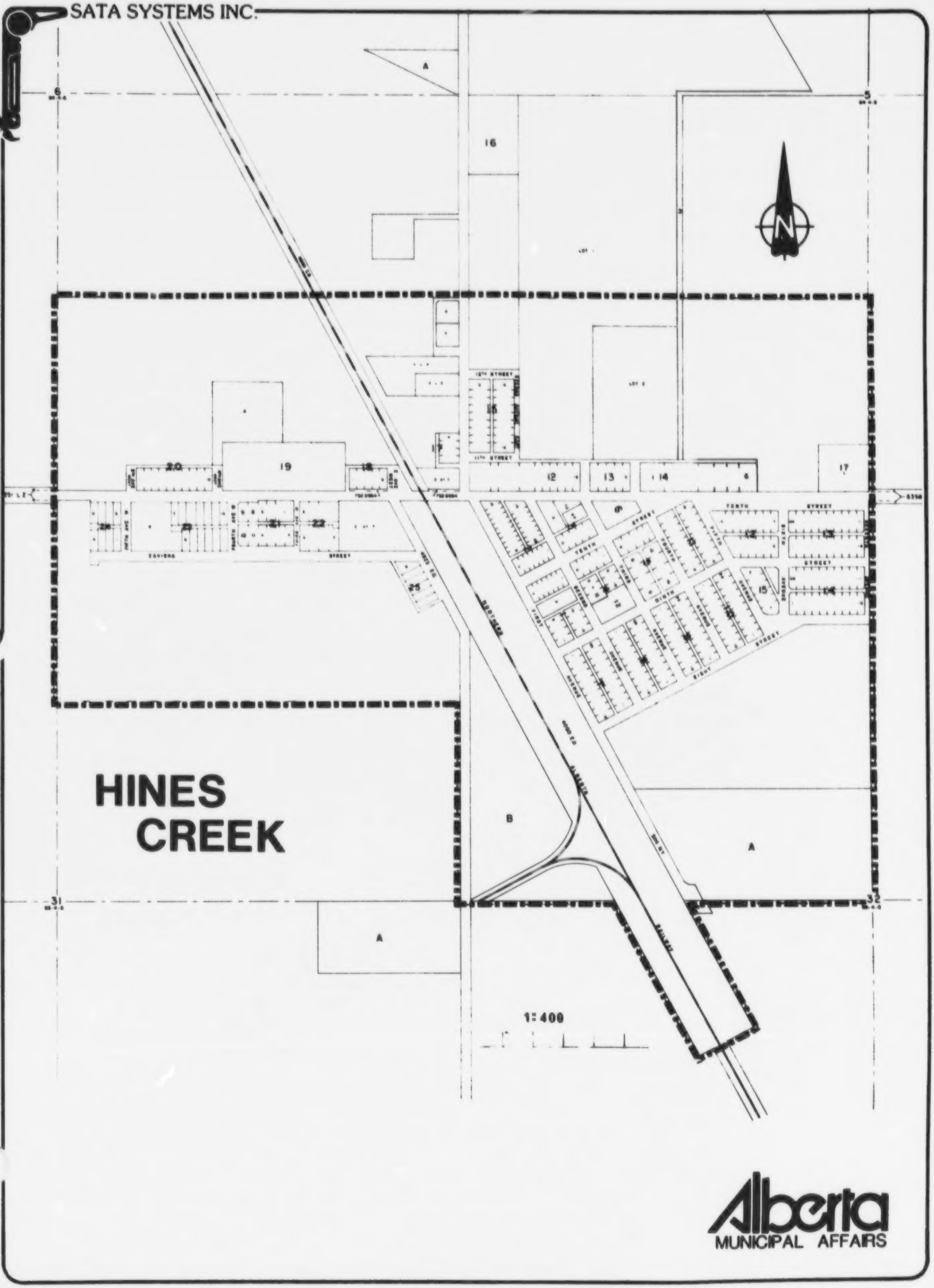
WORSLEY - Worsley, with a 1982 population of 108, is located 200 km north of Grande Prairie on secondary Road #726 in the Clear Hills area. There are approximately 30 single family homes in the hamlet. The Worsley district school offers kindergarten to grade 12 and had a 1981-82 enrollment of 244 students. Recreation facilities include an arena, curling rink, skating rink, community hall, baseball diamonds and playground. Although Worsley is primarily an agricultural community, it does offer the northwestern portion of the I.D. some retail and basic services. Water and sewage systems were completed in 1982.

VILLAGE
OF
HINES CREEK



SATA SYSTEMS INC.

HINES CREEK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Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Hines Creek is located in Improvement District #21 in the Clear Hills area. The Village is at the junction of primary Highway #64 and secondary Highway #685, approximately 80 km west of the Town of Peace River.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Some of the early settlers in Hines Creek were ranchers attracted by the area's grassy meadows and natural pastures. The Redfern family, who came to the area in 1917 and the Olstads, who came in 1919, were among the first settlers to establish ranches. The first hotel in Hines Creek was built between 1931 and 1933 by a Mr. Peterson. In addition to the hotel, Mr. Peterson is well known for the construction of a 60 foot luxury cabin cruiser named "Lucky Trail". Having named the boat after a then popular chocolate bar, Mr. Peterson was presented with a case of chocolates by the manufacturers. Upon completion, the "Lucky Trail" was moved on two boxcars to Peace River where it transported passengers and cargo for several years.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates the historical population of Hines Creek for selected years from 1956 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF HINES CREEK

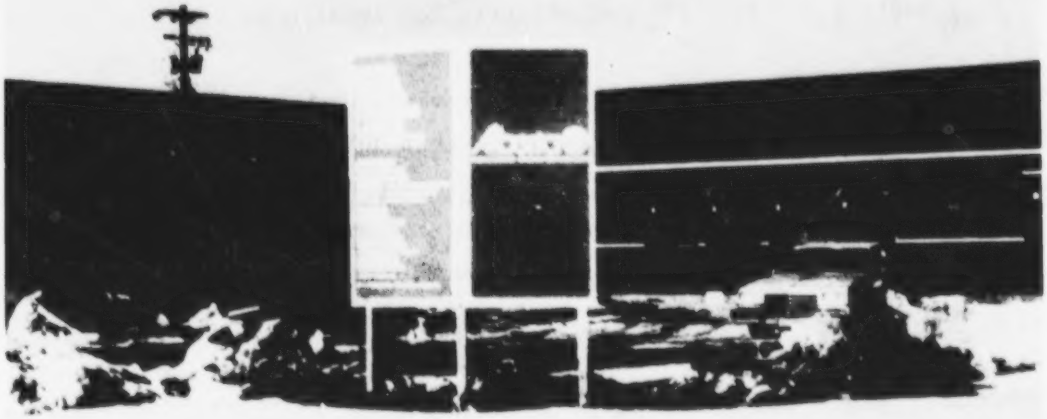
Year	Population
1956	360
1961	398
1966	418
1971	438
1976	503
1980	527
1982	575

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

The economic base of the Village of Hines Creek is tied directly to agriculture and agriculture-related industries. Coal, oil and gas developments, and forestry production in the area have also added to the economy of the Village. The development of the iron ore deposits in the Clear Hills area is expected to influence the economy of Hines Creek since this find is believed to be one of the largest deposits in western Canada.

The labour force is employed in agriculture, equipment sales and service, and retail businesses. Approximately 100 people are employed on a full-time basis by the CANFOR sawmill. The Village has six grain elevators in operation.



Construction of Senior Citizen Lodge in Hines Creek

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

The Village of Hines Creek is situated in one of Alberta's popular tourist areas. Big game and waterfowl hunting, boating, fishing and camping are popular activities.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #64 is the main access road into Hines Creek. It joins primary Highway #2 running south to Grande Prairie (108 km). The Village's internal roads are paved.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway runs south from Hines Creek to Fairview and then east to Peace River.

AIRPORTS - The closest paved and lighted airstrip is at Fairview, approximately 29 km south of Hines Creek. The nearest commercial airport with scheduled flights is at Peace RIver. Hines Creek has a small 2,000 ft. (601 km) airstrip for local use.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines provides bus service from Hines Creek to Peace River and Grande Prairie twice daily.

UTILITIES - All modern utility services are available in Hines Creek including natural gas, electric power, telephone, and piped water and sewage systems.

SCHOOLS - Hines Creek has one school under the Fairview School Division. Grades 1 to 12 are offered, with a total 1981-82 enrollment of 400 students. The nearest colleges are located at Fairview and Grande Prairie.

RECREATION - Hines Creek has a covered arena with a curling rink. Other facilities include a community hall, an arts and crafts hall, baseball diamonds and a golf course.

HEALTH FACILITIES - There are limited medical facilities available in Hines Creek. The nearest hospital and ambulance services are located in Fairview. Hines Creek has a visiting public health nurse from the Fairview Health Unit.

SOCIAL HOUSING - There are no social housing facilities available in Hines Creek.

HOUSING INVENTORY - The Village office reports there are 220 residential units.

FIRE PROTECTION - Fire protection consists of a fire hall, two trucks and a 16-man volunteer fire brigade.

POLICE - Hines Creek is served by the R.C.M.P. detachment out of Fairview.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - A 32-bed senior citizen's residence is presently under construction in Hines Creek with an anticipated completion date of January 1, 1983.

BANKING FACILITIES - The Royal Bank of Canada is the banking facility for the Village.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Village of Hines Creek was incorporated on December 31, 1951. The Village is governed by a mayor and 4 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Administrator: Hazel Dow

Address: Village of Hines Creek
Hines Creek, Alberta
TOH 2AO

Phone: (403) 494-3690

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Village of Hines Creek for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $253,321.82. The total expenditure for the same period was $256,690.19. The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property was 101.44 mills.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Community projects in Hines Creek include expanding water treatment facilities to serve a population of 1,200, annexation of land for Village expansion, and the construction of a senior citizen's residence.

HINES CREEK DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

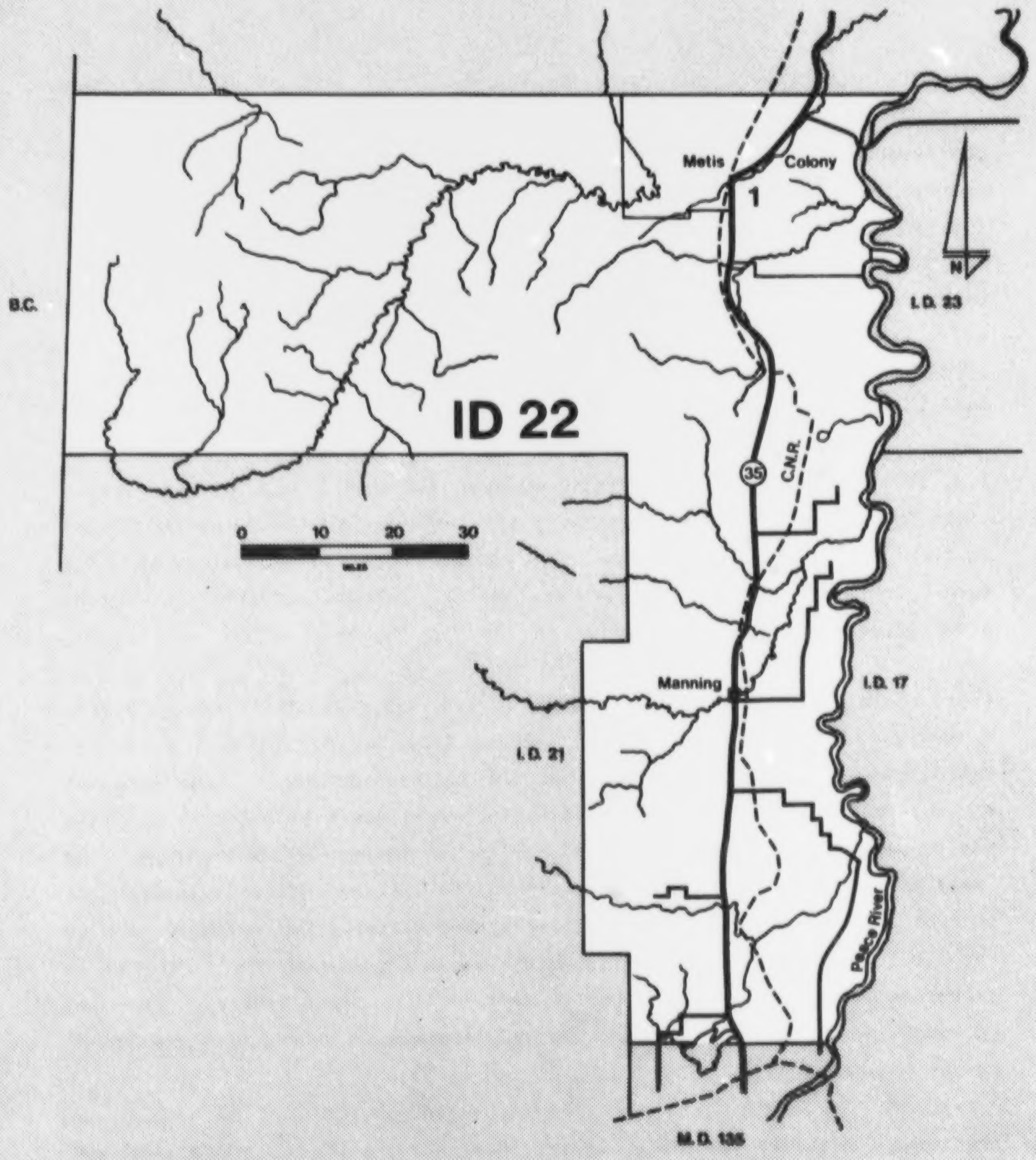
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES	
Alberta Forest Service	Phone: 494-3600
TRANSPORTATION	
Equipment Repair	Phone: 494-3660

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Post Office	Phone: 494-3938

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
#22


Metis
Colony
1
N
B.C.
I.D. 23
ID 22
35
C.N.R.
0
10
20
30
Manning
I.D. 17
I.D. 21
Peace River
M.D. 135

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Improvement District #22 is located in central northwestern Alberta. It is bounded to the north by I.D. #23, to the south by M.D. #135, to the east by I.D. #17 and the Peace River, and to the west by I.D. #23 and I.D. #21. The I.D.'s topography is generally level, with gently rolling plains in the Peace River area. The highest elevation is 2600 feet (781 m) in the Clear Hills and Whitemud Hills areas on the western boundary of the I.D. The I.D. is characterized by steep river valleys, particularly along the Peace River valley and along the main tributaries of the Peace River.

I.D. #22 lies within the provincial yellow zone area. Most of the cleared agricultural land is located in the plains adjacent to the Peace River, and in the Cardinal Lake/Dixonville area. Forest cover is predominantly white spruce and aspen, with black spruce, tamarack, willow and alder growing in areas of poor drainage.

There are a number of drainage systems in I.D. #22. The Whitemud and Battle Rivers flow from the western part of the I.D. in the Whitemud and Clear Hills area. The Whitemud River and its southern tributary, the Cardinal River, tend to flood some of the low-lying areas south of Dixonville. This has resulted in a serious drainage problem in the spring for farming. The Peace River forms the eastern boundary of the I.D. and drains a substantial portion of the area. The Battle River system draining the northern part of the I.D., includes the Notikewin, Hotchkiss and Meikle Rivers. This is an extensive river system consisting of deep, eroding river valleys. The town of Manning has undertaken erosion control measures to reduce problems caused by the Notikewin River.

Improvement District #22 has 32 lakes. Most are shallow and poorly drained. Cardinal Lake, the largest lake, is shared by I.D. #22 and M.D. #135. Other lakes found in the I.D include Flood Lake, Pluvius Lake, Leddy Lake and Lac St. Germain.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The historical population of I.D. #22 for selected years from 1921 to 1982 is summarized in the following table. It should be noted that these figures include populations of incorporated towns and villages.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF I.D. #22

Year	Population
1921	417
1931	2728
1941	3580
1951	4210
1956	4215
1961	4090
1966	4420
1971	4280
1976	4182
1977	4272
1980	4298
1981	4348
1982	5512

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

The economy of I.D. #22 is based primarily on the agriculture industry. Agriculture employs the largest number of people in the area and generates the largest income. The oil and gas industry and the lumbering industry are also important economic sectors of the I.D.

According to the 1976 Alberta Census of Agriculture, total farm acreage in I.D. #22 is 584,006 acres (236,439 ha), with the average farm consisting of 766 acres (310 ha). The total amount of improved land in the I.D. is 357,635 acres (144,791 ha). Major crops are barley, oats, wheat and canola. The Peace River Regional Planning Commission has estimated that an additional 2000 acres per year are being brought into agricultural production in the I.D. Three major farming areas exist in the I.D.. The farming belt extends from south of the hamlet of Deadwood to north of the hamlet of Hotchkiss. The second area is around Dixonville towards the Clear Hills. The Lac Cardinal area is the third area.

The natural gas industry is considered to be a very important part of the economy of I.D. #22, with approximately 76 well sites in the I.D. There are three major fields with producing sweet gas wells are the Hotchkiss Gas Field which is located northwest of Manning, the Deadwood field which is located just south of Manning, and Dixonville field which is 20 km west of the hamlet of Dixonville. There are also some oil sands deposits in I.D. #22 but there are no development plans outside of I.D. #17 where Shell Oil is developing a plant just north of the Town of Peace River.

The lumber industry provides some employment in the I.D., and further potential for expansion in this industry. Large areas of white spruce and jackpine can be found within the Peace River Forest, along the western border of I.D. #22. Proctor and Gamble has an agreement to develop this area before the end of 1982 with the first right of refusal to extend this agreement from 1984 to 1983.

Manning, the only town in the I.D. provides employment in retail, and government, health, and education services. The Village of Dixonville serves primarily as a minor agriculture service centre.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #35 is the main transportation route, running in a north-south direction through the I.D. There are 151 km of paved highway, 1,238 km of gravelled roads and 333 km of graded roads.

RAILWAYS - The Great Slave Lake Railway, a branch of the Canadian National Railway, runs north from Roma Junction through I.D. #22 to High Level and the N.W.T. No passenger service is available on this line.

AIRPORTS - There is one 1,216 meter (4,000 ft.) paved airstrip located in the Town of Manning and a paved and lighted 1,368 m airstrip at Rainbow Lake.

UTILITIES - Utility companies servicing the area include Alberta Power and Alberta Government Telephones.

FIRE PROTECTION - The I.D. has a joint agreement with the Town of Manning to provide fire protection for the area north of Dixonville.

COMMUNICATION - Radio stations received in I.D. #22 include CKYL - Peace River, CFGP - Grande Prairie and some Edmonton stations. Television stations are CBC, CBC French channel, and CTV. The Manning Banner Post is the only newspaper published in the I.D.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Improvement District is governed by the Minister of Alberta Municipal Affairs. He is assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of a chairman and 6 councillors.

Administrative staff are as follows:

Manager:	Rob Martin

Address: Improvement District #22
Bag 900, Box 30
Peace River, Alberta
TOH 2XO

Phone: (403) 624-6121

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for I.D. #22 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was $1,814,968. The total expenditure for the same period was $1,814,968.

HAMLETS

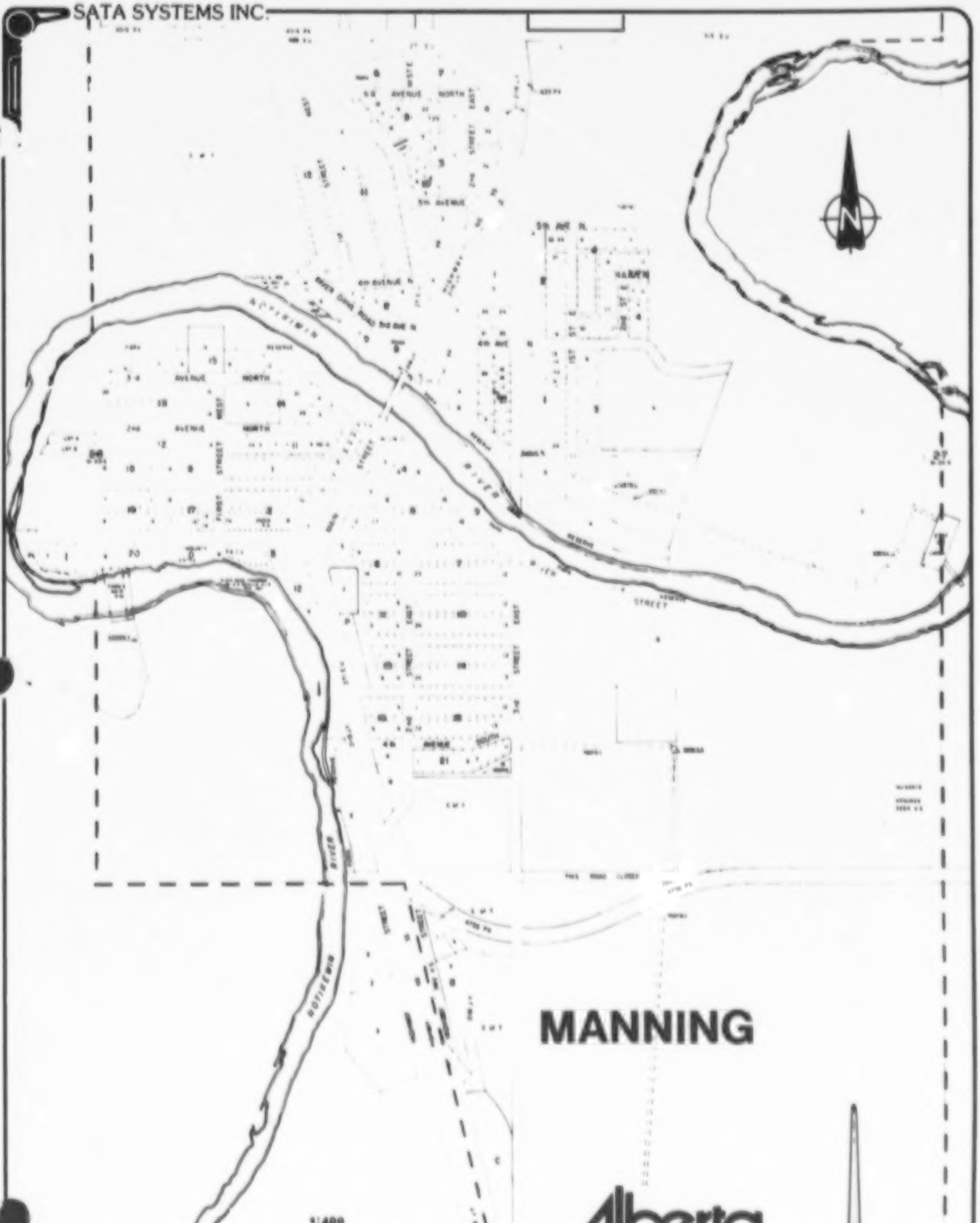
DIXONVILLE - Dixonville, with a population of approximately 100 people, is the largest hamlet in I.D. #22. It is located 45 km north of the Town of Peace River on Highway #35. There is one school operated by the Peace River School Division offering grades 1 to 9. Enrollment in 1981-82 was 108. Facilities include two stores, a post office, a curling rink, an outdoor skating rink, a museum, a park, and baseball diamonds.

NORTH STAR - North Star, with a population of 75, is located 8 km south of Manning on Highway #35. The hamlet has one private seed mill, a hatchery, a post office, an outdoor skating rink, and a playground.

NOTIKEWIN - Notikewin, with a population of 41, is located 7 km north of Manning on Highway #35. The hamlet has several houses and a post office but no piped water or sewage systems.

DEADWOOD - Deadwood, with a population of approximately 13, is the smallest hamlet in the I.D. and is located 24 km southeast of Manning on secondary Road #743. A post office, school and store are located here. The school is operated by the Peace River School Division and had a 1981-82 enrollment of 61.

TOWN
OF
MANNING


SATA SYSTEMS INC.
AVENUE NORTH
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6th AVENUE
RIVER DRIVE ROAD
NOTIKEWIN RIVER
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Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Town of Manning is located on Highway #35 in Improvement District #22, approximately 576 km northwest of Edmonton and 99 km northwest of Peace River.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Named after an Alberta Premier, the Town of Manning was built on the banks of the Notikewin River, between the hamlets of Notikewin and North Star, following World War II.

The Battle River Hospital was built in 1937 and operated by the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada until 1954. The first post office in Manning officially opened in 1947. In September 1962, the Great Slave Lake Railway reached Manning thereby completing the first railway link between Roma Junction near Peace River and Pine Point in the Northwest Territories.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table documents Manning's historical population for selected years from 1956 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF MANNING

YEAR	POPULATION
1956	726
1961	896
1966	1179
1971	1071
1976	1050
1977	1140
1980	1166
1981	1216
1982	1262

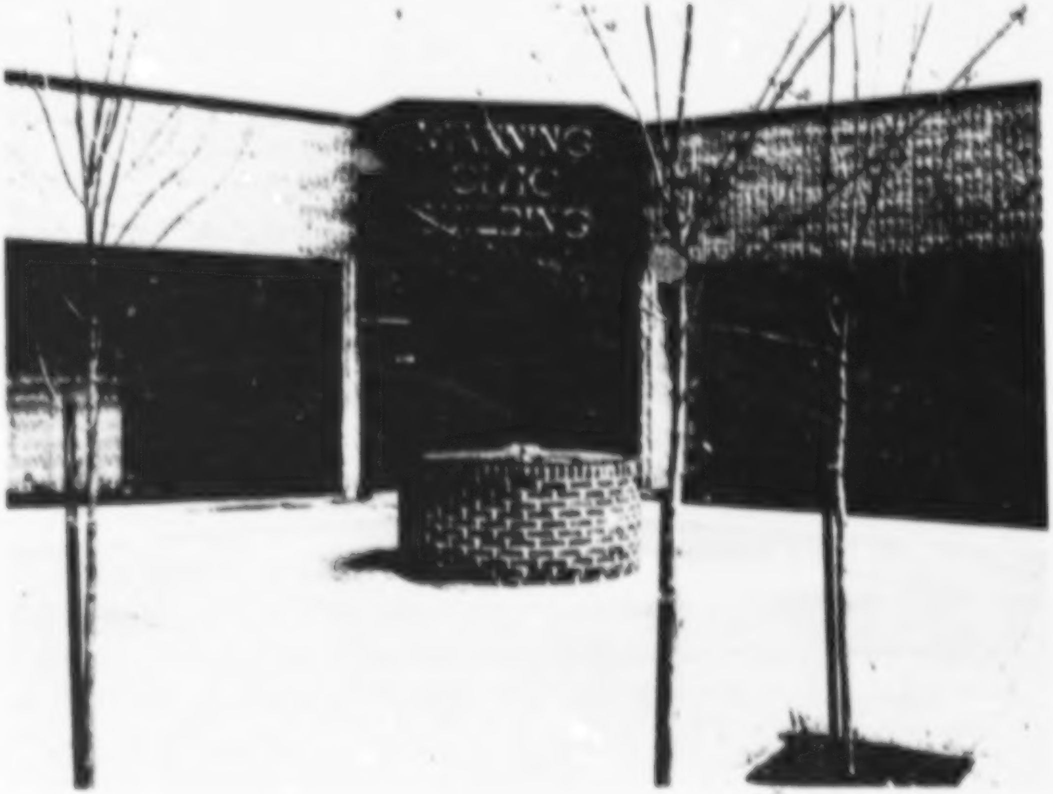
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

Agriculture and agricultural service industries constitute the primary economic base of Manning. Cereal grains and canola are the basic crops. Beekeeping also contributes to the economy of the area.

The oil and gas industry is important to the economy of Manning. The Hotchkiss Gas Field (composed of Uno-Tex, TransWorld, Western Decalta and Dome gas plants), employed 25 staff in 1980, mainly from the Manning area. Local businesses involved with oilfield servicing, provides a significant portion of Manning's economy.

Manning offers a wide variety of recreational, health and retail services for the area. Other major employers include the Government of Alberta, Manning Municipal Hospital and the Peace River School Division.



Manning Civic Building

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

Manning offers tourist attractions relating to many types of outdoor activities. Big game and bird hunting, fishing and boating are popular. Numerous picnic and campsite facilities are available. Notikewin Provincial Park is located 35 km northeast of Manning at the junctions of the Notikewin and Peace rivers. A local overnight campground is located within the town limits along the Notikewin River (6 sites). Other campgrounds include Hotchkiss (16 km north) and Twin Lakes (59 km north).

In July, the Battle River Agricultural Society hosts a large fair and rodeo at the Manning Agricultural Grounds. Tourists can also observe the historic Charles Plavin Homestead located 9 km south of Manning. This is the original log home of one of the area's earliest settlers.

Tourist accommodations include the Armada Motor Inn (22 rooms), the Aurora Hotel (27 rooms), the Hillcrest Motel (27 units), the Riverside Motel (10 units) and Twin Lakes Lodge Motel (8 units).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #35 runs through the Town of Manning and continues north to High Level and south to Grimshaw. All internal roads in Manning are paved.

RAILWAYS - Rail service is provided three times weekly by the Great Slave Lake Railway.

AIRPORTS - Manning has a 1,216 meter (4,000 ft.) paved runway. The closest commercial airport with scheduled flights and air freight facilities is located at Peace River, 99 kilometers southeast of Manning.

BUS SERVICE - Greyhound Bus Lines provides daily bus service in both north and south directions.

UTILITIES - All utility services are available in Manning - piped, treated water from the Notikewin River, natural gas, telephone, electricity, and a piped sewage system.

SCHOOLS - There are two schools under the Peace River School Division #10. Manning Elementary offers grades 1 to 6, with a 1981-82 enrollment of 210 students. Paul Rowe High School offers grades 7 to 12 with a 1981-82 enrollment of 350 students. The Rosary Separate School consists of grades 1 to 9. Although it is independent of any school jurisdiction, it does maintain a joint superintendency with the North Peace Catholic School System. The school has a total 1981-82 student enrollment of 200. Manning Kindergarten has approximately 50 children enrolled.

RECREATION - Manning has good recreational facilities for its residents. The Manning Sport Centre contains an arena, three sheets of curling ice, and a banquet hall and kitchen. Other facilities include the R.C.M.P. Centennial Swimming Pool, a tennis court, baseball diamonds, a ski hill east of town, the Condy Meadows Golf Course north of Manning, the local Centennial Library, and a senior citizen drop-in centre called the Star Centre.

HEALTH FACILITIES - The Manning Municipal Hospital is a 34 bed health facility. The Town has three doctors, and one dentist.

SOCIAL HOUSING - The closest social housing services are offered in the Town of Peace River.

HOUSING INVENTORY - Manning has approximately 400 single family dwellings and 19 apartment units. A new subdivision presently has 40 serviced lots available.

FIRE PROTECTION - The Manning Fire Department consists of a Fire Chief and 18 volunteer firemen. There are two pumper trucks available. The Department serves a 50 km area.

POLICE - The R.C.M.P. Detachment in Manning consists of 4 members.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Manning has a 44-bed senior citizen's lodge called the Del-Air Lodge.

BANKING FACILITIES - There are three banks serving Manning; the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, North Star Savings and Credit Union, and the Treasury Branch of Alberta.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Manning was incorporated as a Village in 1952 and grew so quickly that it was incorporated as a Town on January 1, 1957. The Town is governed by a mayor and six councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Secretary Treasurer: Lorraine Lovlin

Address:
Town of Manning
P. O. Box 125
Manning, Alberta
TOH 2MO

Phone: (403) 836-3606

FINANCIAL DATA

The total consolidated assets for the Town of Manning for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was $5,558,494. The total consolidated liabilities for the same period was $5,558,494. The total representative mill rate based on residential property was 87 mills.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Manning is an active, progressive community enjoying generous community participation. The Town has recently constructed a new Civic Centre to house the Town Office, the Peace River Health Unit, Alberta Government offices, court room facilities, and driver training school.

MANNING DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

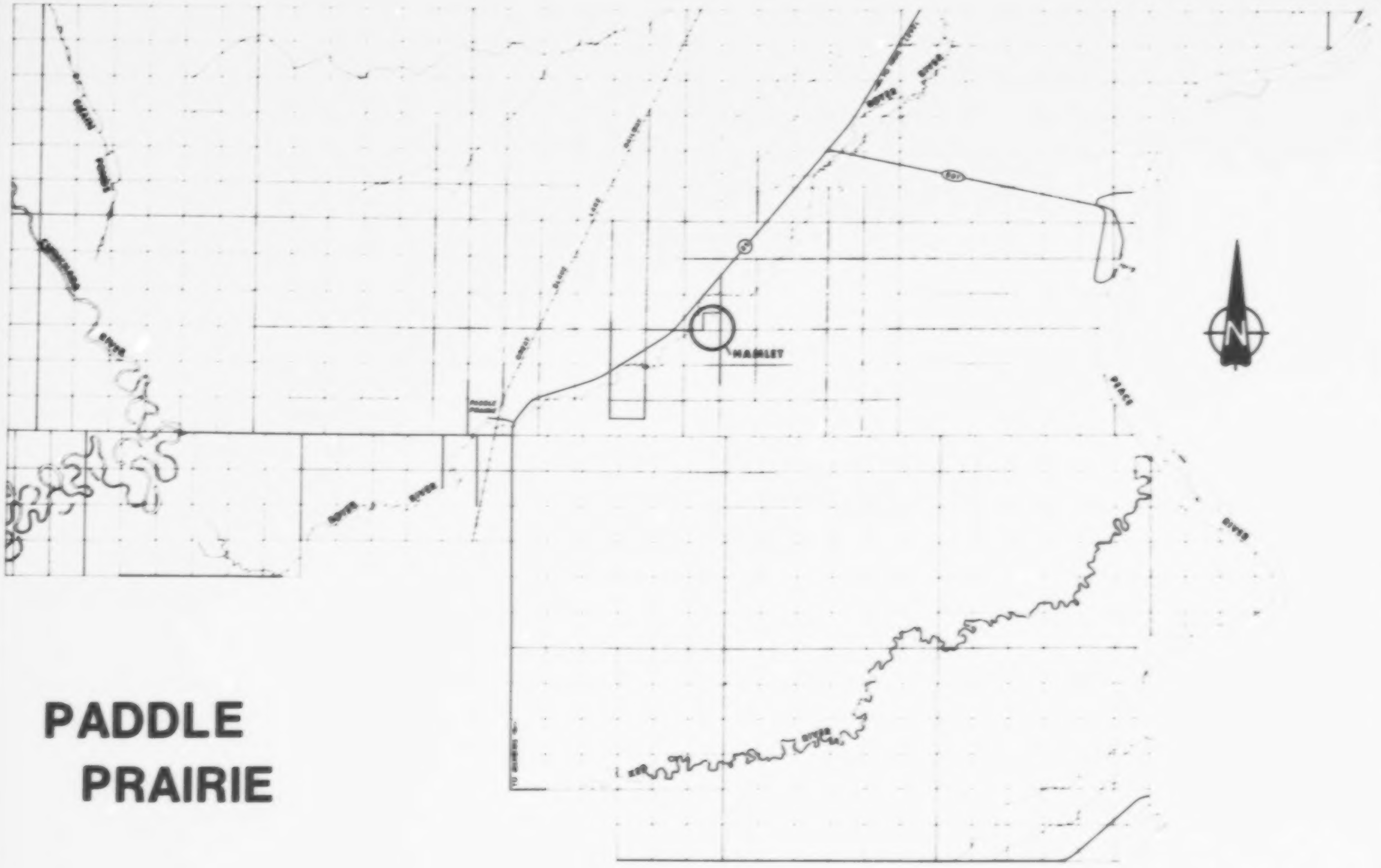
ALBERTA ADVANCED EDUCATION AND MANPOWER	Phone: 836-3700
ALBERTA AGRICULTURE	
District Agriculturist	Phone: 836-3351
Hail and Crop Insurance	Phone: 836-3573
District Home Economist	Phone: 836-3351
ALBERTA ATTORNEY GENERAL	Phone: 836-3172 Phone: 836-3188
ALBERTA ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES	
Fish & Wildlife Division	Phone: 836-3065
Forest Service	Phone: 836-3425
ALBERTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS	
Improvement District Administration	Phone: 836-3348
ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION	Phone: 836-3235
ALBERTA TREASURY BRANCH	Phone: 836-3301

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

POST OFFICE	Phone: 836-3121

PADDLE PRAIRIE
METIS SETTLEMENT

SATA SYSTEMS INC.



N
GREAT SLAVE LAKE RAILWAY
PADDLE PRAIRIE
HAMLET
RIVER
RIVER
PEACE
RIVER

PADDLE PRAIRIE

1: 400

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Paddle Prairie Metis Settlment #1 is located approximately 70 km south of High Level in Improvement District #22. The Settlement is accessible via primary Highway #35 (Mackenzie Highway) which runs in a north-south direction through the settlement.

The Settlement encompasses approximately 163,169 ha (403,207 acres) of flat land and gently rolling hills. The Peace River forms the settlement's eastern boundary. The Keg River and the Boyer River run through the settlement and drain into the Peace River.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The Paddle Prairie Metis Settlement was established in 1938 after the Half Breed Government Commission recommended that the government set aside areas of land where the Metis would have a home. The original population of the Paddle Prairie Settlement is estimated to have been 200 people.

The culture and lifestyle of the settlement residents was closely linked to the environment. The original Metis settlers made a living by hunting, trapping and fishing. With little machinery on the settlement, the lifestyle was hard and demanding.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

Population figures are estimates only. There are some discrepancies between the census figures of the Metis Development Branch and the Federation of Metis Settlements. Federation figures include residents who are temporarily living off the Settlement for employment reasons. The following table gives an indication of the historical population of the Settlement.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF PADDLE PRAIRIE METIS SETTLEMENT

Year	Population
1970	436
1975	408
1980	534
1981	571

Source: Metis Development Branch

ECONOMIC BASE

The Paddle Prairie Metis Settlement has depended on hunting, trapping, farming and forestry in the past for its economic stability. Recently oil and gas exploration have become important economic activities on the Settlement.

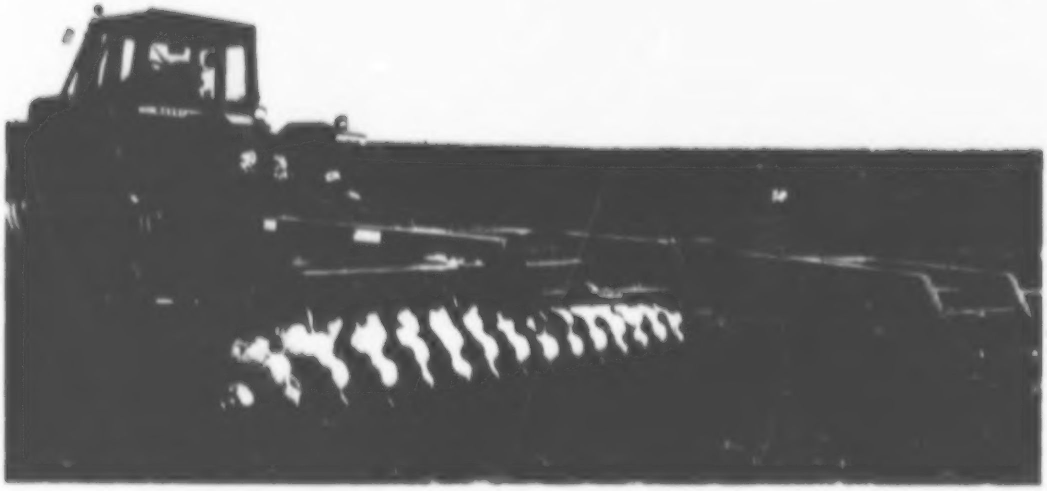
Agriculture, although a major input to the Settlement's economy, is limited because of the climate, soil conditions, and road access. There are approximately 17 families engaged in farming activities producing barley, rapeseed, oats and hay. On improved pastureland cow/calf operations are being developed. The Peace River flood plan area, called Armstrong Flats, is a valuable area with the best agricultural potential. A new road, recenty constructed, will allow for further agricultural development in this area of the Settlement.

According to Alberta Energy and Natural Resources in 1981, there were 143 gas wellsites on the Settlement; 108 were potential wells, 1 located, 6 drilled, and 28 abandoned. Fifteen operators from the Settlement were employed in the industry.

Other natural resources with potential economic benefit for the Settlement include forestry and peat moss harvesting. Four contract loggers are employed in forestry work; peat moss harvesting for commercial use is presently being developed.

Other areas of employment include temporary work in fire fighting, seasonal trapping, trades work and reforestation projects with the Alberta Government, such as tree planting, tree thinning and cone collecting.

The community has no retail services available. Residents commute mainly to High Level for these services.



Farming on Paddle Prairie Settlement

SETTLEMENT OWNED BUSINESSES

Waskayihagan Construction - This company is involved in all Settlement housing projects. It also represents the Settlement in negotiating labour projects associated with the Settlement.

Community Pasture - This includes 688 ha (1700 acres) of brush and cleared land made available to Settlement members for stock raising.

PRIVATELY OWNED BUSINESSES

C.V. Construction - This company is active in road building, pipeline clearing and oilfield maintenance. Equipment includes gravel trucks and caterpillar tractors.

Howle and Sons Construction Ltd. - This company is actively involved in road construction for oil and gas industrial operations.

Parenteau Trucking - This is an active gravel trucking company.

Farming Operations - The Settlement has a number of successful full-time farming operations which are privately owned.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Paddle Prairie Metis Settlement has approximately 65 km of all-weather, gravel roads. In 1982, 14 km of new roads were constructed to the Armstrong Flats area.

RAILWAYS - The Great Slave Lake Railway runs through the Settlement three times per week but makes no stops.

AIRPORTS - The closest grass airstrip is located at Keg River, 30 km from Paddle Prairie. The nearest commercial airport, with scheduled flights, located at High Level.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines provides daily bus services from Paddle Prairie in both north and south directions. There is no depot located here but flag stops are made.

UTILITIES - The Settlement has a local reservoir that provides water for residents. Run-off is collected in dug-outs and pumped to the reservoir where it undergoes partial treatment. The school, community hall, Settlement office, teacherages and eight homes have water piped in. The remaining residences haul their water from the reservoir by truck. Alberta Environment has drilled some wells for water but these have been unproductive. Sewage disposal is handled by septic tanks and outdoor privies.

Most homes have electricity and telephones. Propane and wood are the main sources of home heat.

SCHOOLS - There is one school on the Settlement, operated by the Northland School Division, which offers kindergarten to grade 9. In the fall of 1982 approximately 75 students were in attendance. School facilities include a gymnasium. High school students are bussed to High Level.

RECREATION - Recreation facilities at Paddle Prairie include a community hall, a recreation centre, an outdoor skating rink, two baseball diamonds and rodeo grounds. There are also campgrounds located along the Chinchaga River. The school and a church also have recreational facilities available.

HEALTH FACILITIES - The closest hospital and medical facilities are located in High Level. The Settlement has a community health nurse employed by the Alberta Government, who works out of the Settlement office.

HOUSING - According to the 1982 Paddle Prairie Land Use Planning Inventory by Municipal Affairs, the Settlement in 1981 had 128 homes. Nineteen of these were constructed with the assistance of the Rural Home Assistance Program; 56 with the assistance of the Metis Development Branch and 22 through the Rural Mobile Home Program. The report also indicated that 20 homes are in poor condition and should be repaired or replaced. Fourteen homes were vacant.

FIRE PROTECTION - Paddle Prairie has no volunteer fire department or fire fighting equipment.

POLICE - The Settlement is served by the R.C.M.P. detachment from High Level.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - There is presently no special accommodation on the Settlement for senior citizens.

BANKING FACILITIES - There are no banking facilities at Paddle Prairie. The closest facilities are located in High Level.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The settlement is governed by a chairman and 4 councillors, who are appointed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

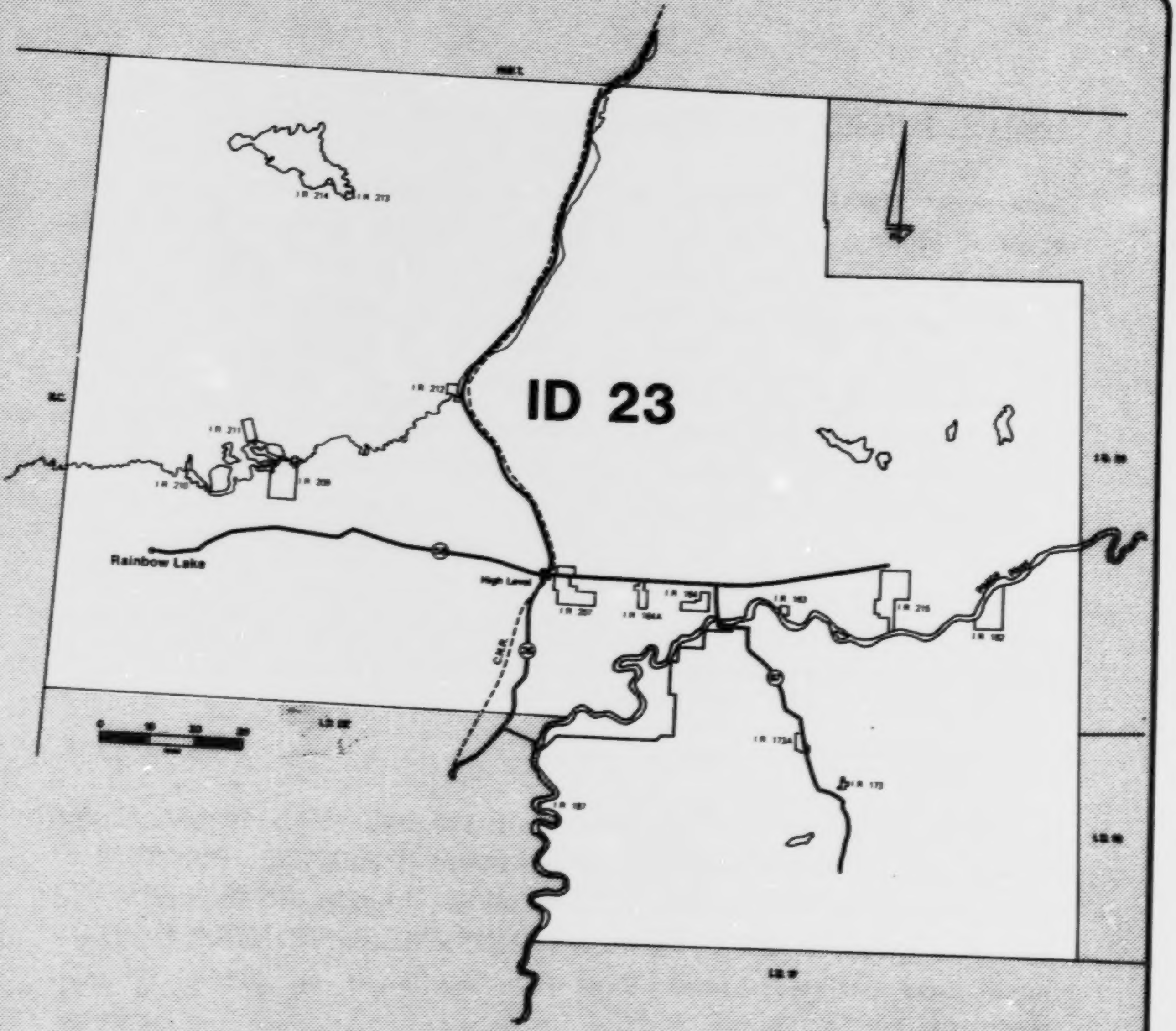
Settlement Clerk: Rita Nooseye

Address: Paddle Prairie Metis Settlement
Paddle Prairie, Alberta
TOH 2WO

Phone: (403) 981-2227

The Administrative office burned in December, 1981. The Council is presently investigating the possibility of constructing a new office and administration complex.

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
#23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N.W.T.
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Rainbow Lake
High Level
I.R. 207
I.R. 164A
I.R. 164
I.R. 163
I.R. 215
I.R. 162
C.N.R.
I.R. 173A
I.R. 173
I.R. 187
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30

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Improvement District #23 is located in the northwestern corner of the province of Alberta. It is bounded to the north by the Northwest Territories, to the west by the B.C. border, to the east by I.D. #24 and I.D. #17, and to the south by I.D. #21 and I.D. #22.

Although much of the area is forested, less than 40% is productive forest land. Most of the area consists of immature stands as a result of forest fires. The area has extensive stands of white spruce and poplar. (Resource Management Consultants (Alberta) Ltd.) Significant topographical features include Buffalo Head Hills, south of Ft. Vermilion, and the Caribou Mountains in the north- central part of the I.D. The majority of the low-lying land in the I.D. is muskeg. Most cultivated land in the I.D. is in the High Level, Ft. Vermilion and La Crete areas.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

I.D. #23 was virtually uninhabited until the mid 1900's because of its remoteness and inaccessibility. The Mackenzie Highway was constructed in 1946 and the first railway line laid in 1964. The area opened up considerably with the discovery of oil and gas in the Zama/Rainbow Lake area.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table shows the population of I.D. #23 from 1969 to 1982. It should be noted that these figures include all incorporated towns and villages.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT #23

Year	Population
1969	7552
1970	7573
1976	7761
1977	8029
1978	8614
1979	8706
1980	8827
1981	8431
1982	8930

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

Agriculture developed as a major industry in I.D. #23 as early as the 1800's. It's importance increased as various transportation routes expanded. Grain was transported from the area to the Town of Peace River by boat until 1946 when the Mackenzie Highway opened. It was not until 1964 that rail transportation began and High Level constructed its first grain elevator.

The agriculture industry in I.D. #23 is increasing in importance. Statistics Canada figures show an increase in the total farm acreage from 141,661 acres (57,352 ha) in 1966 to 394,144 acres (159,572 ha) in 1976. The number of farms in the I.D. increased by 99% in the same period and the average farm size increased by 178%.

The oil and gas industry generates a significant economic activity in the I.D. The Zama Lake/Rainbow Lake area grew as a result of oil and gas discoveries and subsequent development. This industry has had a major effect on the Town of High Level. The Town serves as a retail and government service centre for the new Town of Rainbow Lake and the surrounding area.

Lumbering has been an important economic activity in I.D. #23 since the early 1800's. The first sawmill was built in the High Level area in 1957. By 1966 there were a total of three sawmills. Swanson Lumber now has a major lumber operation, with many of the smaller mills now inactive. Swanson is the major quota holder in the Footner Lake Forest where white spruce is harvested. The area produces approximately 100 million board feet (429,184 m^3) of lumber annually. (Resource Management Consultants (Alberta) Ltd.)

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Major highways in I.D. #23 consist of the Mackenzie Highway (primary Highway #35) and secondary Roads #67 and #58.

RAILWAYS - The Great Slave Lake Railway runs in a north-south direction through the I.D. and stops at the Town of High Level.

AIRPORTS - High Level, Rainbow Lake, and Ft. Vermilion are the major licenced airstrips. Both High Level and Rainbow Lake have regularly scheduled air service.

UTILITIES - Utility companies servicing the area are Alberta Power, Plains Western Gas & Electric Company and Alberta Government Telephones.

FIRE PROTECTION - The I.D. owns four pumper trucks, two of which are located in the communities of Ft. Vermilion and La Crete. The I.D. assists the Town of High Level and supplies portable pumps to some of the smaller communities. Volunteer fire brigades are organized throughout the I.D.

COMMUNICATION - Radio stations received in I.D. #23 include CBC-FM and CKYL Peace River. Television stations are limited to CBC. Newspapers published in the I.D. are the High Level Echo, the Pioneer, the Northern Pioneer and the Manning Banner-Post.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Improvement District is governed by the Minister of Alberta Municipal Affairs as Council for the I.D. He is assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of a chairman and 7 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Manager:	Don Spink
Address:	Improvement District #23 Box 1110 High Level, Alberta TOH 1Z0
Phone:	(403) 926-3802

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for Improvement District #23 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was $2,955,415. The total expenditure for the same period was $2,955,415.

HAMLETS

FORT VERMILION - Fort Vermilion, with a 1982 population of 706, is located approximately 80 km east of High Level on Highway #67. The hamlet has a new 36-bed hospital under construction as well as a new recreational complex which includes an arena, curling rink, and community hall. A new fire hall was built in 1980. All utility services are available. The Fort Vermilion School Division operates 2 schools in the hamlet. Enrollment in 1981-82 was 194 students.

LA CRETE - La Crete, with a 1981 population of 608, is located approximately 40 km southwest of Fort Vermilion on Secondary Road #627. La Crete is a service centre for agriculture, with farm equipment dealers and a seed cleaning plant. The community also has a new recreation complex. There are 2 schools in the hamlet operated by the Fort Vermilion School Division. The Elementary school had a 1981-82 enrollment of 387. The Junior/High School had an enrollment of 566.

ZAMA - Zama, with a population of 250, is located approximately 145 km northwest of High Level. Zama is a service centre for the oil and gas industry. Major retail and medical services are available in High Level.

TOWN OF HIGH LEVEL

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Town of High Level is located in I.D. 23, 782 km northwest of Edmonton. It had a 1982 population of 2354.

ECONOMIC BASE

The economic base of High Level is dependent primarily on the oil and gas industry. Agriculture, sawmill operations, retail and government services also contribute to the local economy.

High Level serves as the main transport depot for grain in the area. Swanson Lumber Company is the focal point of sawmill operations in High Level, employing approximately 300 full-time employees and 300 seasonal workers.

COMMUNICATIONS

Radio stations received in High Level include CKYL - Peace River and CBC-FM. Television station reception is CBC. Local newspapers are the Pioneer and the High Level Echo.

HEALTH FACILITIES

High Level has one 25-bed hospital with four doctors, a mobile dental clinic, and a Public Health nurse.

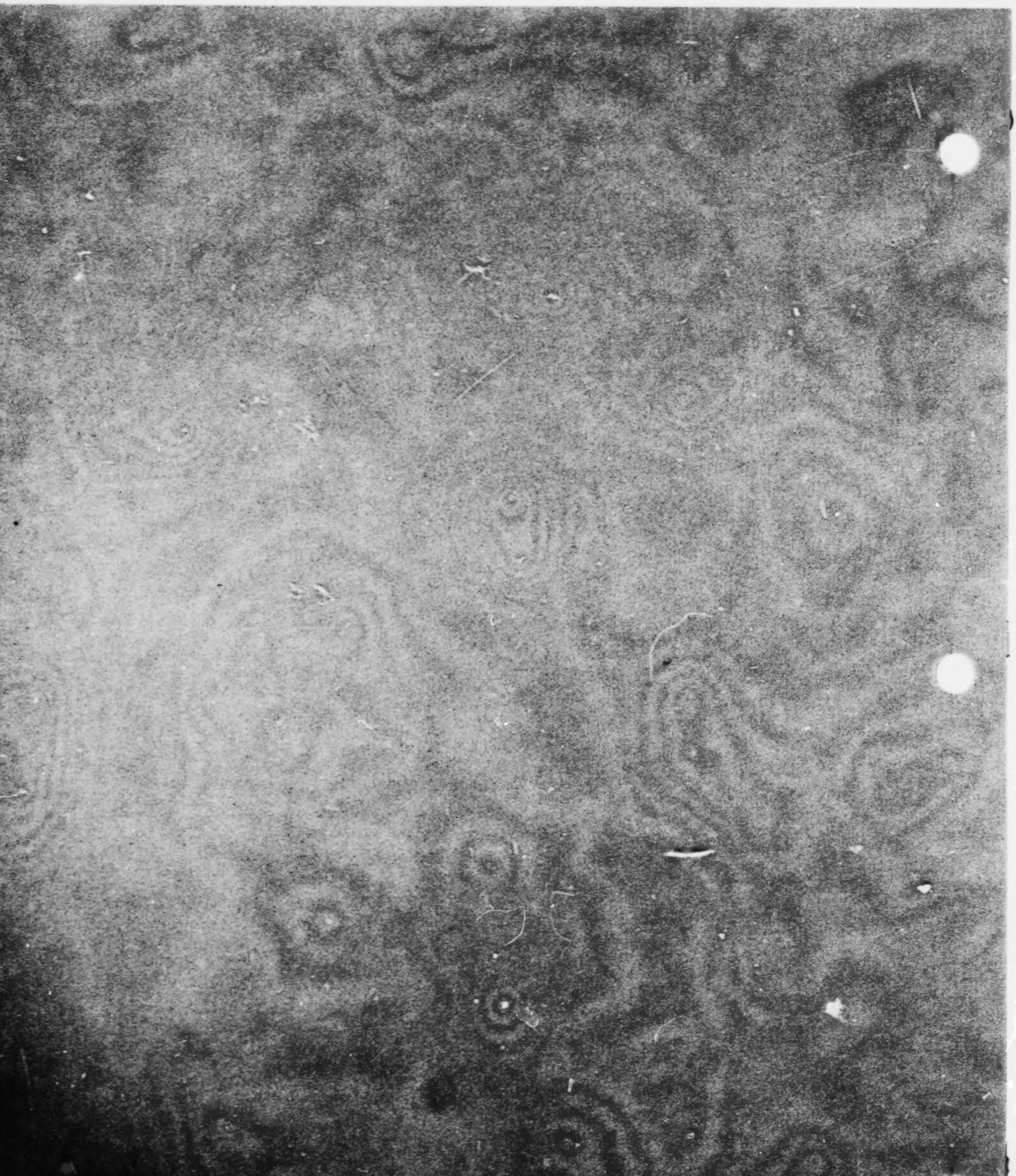
RECREATION AND TOURIST FACILITIES

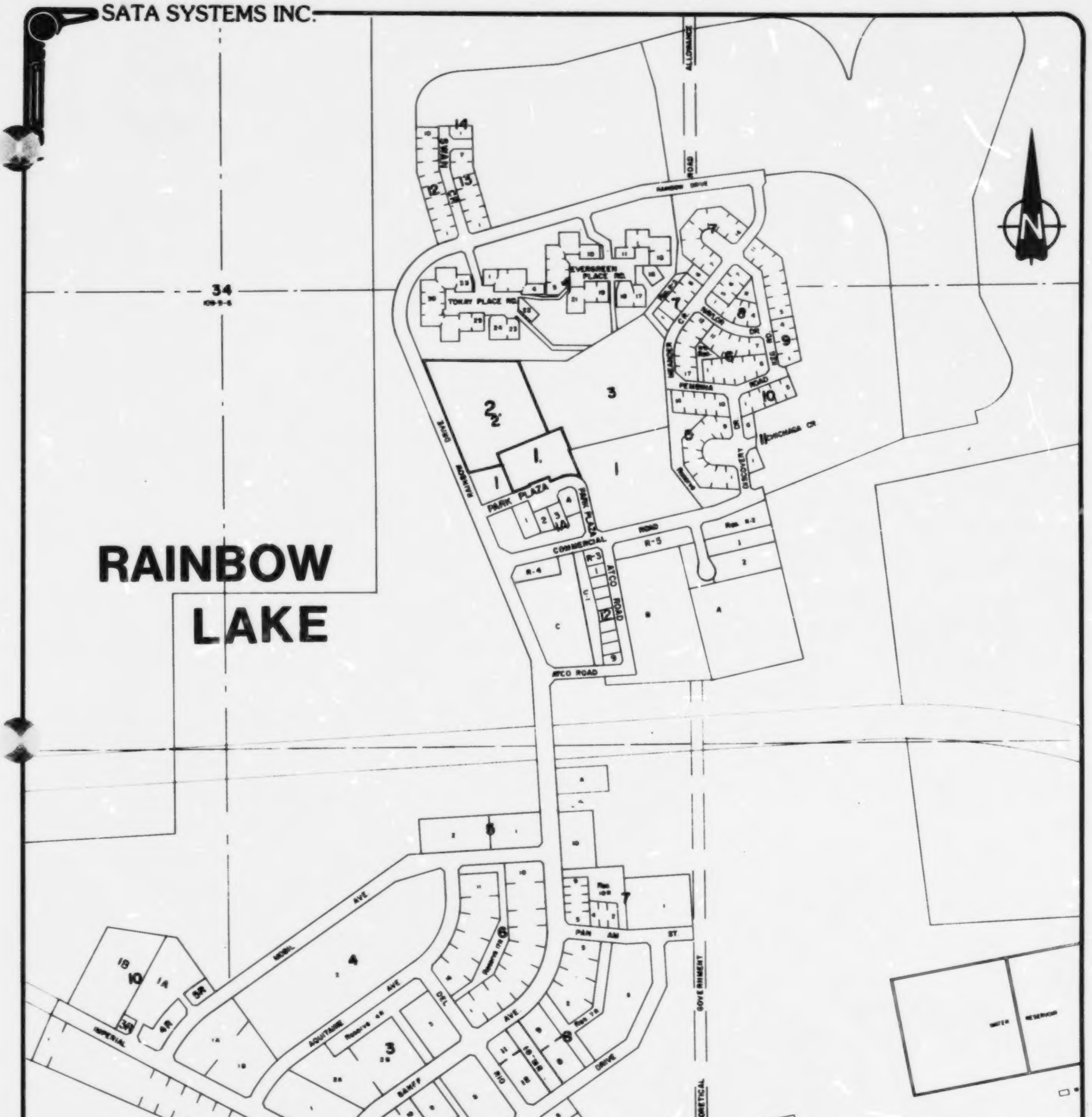
High Level has a volunteer Regional Recreation Board. Facilities in the Town include an arena, a curling rink, a golf course, a swimming pool, rodeo grounds, a stock car track, baseball diamonds, and one children's playground.

There are several fishing lakes and local campsites in the area. A regional park at Waden Lake is being developed. Annual events of interest include a rodeo and winter carnival.

Tourist accommodations available in High Level include the High Level Hotel (34 rooms), the North Grove Motel (45 units), the Plainsman Motel (81 units), the Silver Pine Motel (16 units), and the Sunset Motel (78 units).

TOWN
OF
RAINBOW LAKE




SATA SYSTEMS INC.
RAINBOW
LAKE
34
27
AIR FIELD
N
RAINBOW DRIVE
ALLOWANCE ROAD
EVERGREEN PLACE RD.
TOKAY PLACE RD.
MEANDER CR.
TAYLOR DR.
PEMBINA ROAD
DISCOVERY
CHICHAGA CR.
RAINBOW DRIVE
PARK PLAZA
COMMERCIAL ROAD
ATCO ROAD
R-3
R-4
R-5
MOBIL AVE
AQUITAINE AVE
DEL RIO AVE
BANFF
IMPERIAL DRIVE
PAN AM ST
DRIVE
STREET
HOME ROAD
GOVERNMENT THEORETICAL
LOT D
LOT E
WATER RESERVOIR
SEWAGE LAGOON
DENE THA SETTLEMENT
1:400
Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The town of Rainbow Lake is located approximately 893 km northwest of Edmonton and 138 km west of High Level in Improvement District #23. Road access is via Highway #58 from High Level.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Rainbow Lake is a New Town, developed in 1966 as a result of oil and gas developments in the area. In 1960, when the government sold gas and petroleum leases in the Rainbow Lake area, exploration began to take place. One of the richest petroleum fields in Alberta was discovered. As development in the area occurred. Major population influx began between 1967 and 1968. Provincial Highway #58 was constructed to link Rainbow Lake with the Town of High Level in 1960.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates the historical population of Rainbow Lake from 1968 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF RAINBOW LAKE

Year	Population
1968	380
1971	355
1976	434
1978	806
1979	806
1980	813
1981	753
1982	739

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

The economy of Rainbow Lake is closely tied to the oil and gas industry. Related employment is generated in the areas of educational, health and retail servicing.

Statistics from the Energy Resources Conservation Board estimate the Rainbow Lake area to contain approximately 400 million barrels of oil. Oil production of this amount would represent approximately 9% of the province's total. The area's largest producer is Canterra with the Rainbow Pipe Line jointly owned by Canterra. The area also contains a small number of gas fields. Statistics from the Energy Resources Conservation Board indicate the area to contain approximately 1.8% of the province's total reserves.

FIRE
DANGER
MODERATE
CAREFUL
Rainbow Lake
RANGER STATION
FOOTNER FOREST

Rainbow Lake Footner Forest Ranger Station

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

The Town of Rainbow Lake, located in a relatively isolated part of the province has not developed extensive tourist facilities. One annual event in the town is the Black Gold Festival, held in March. The Rainbow Lake Campground,located 48 km south of Town, offers outdoor camping facilities.

Tourist accommodations in town consist of the Rainbow Inn (19 rooms).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #58 from High Level to Rainbow Lake is gravelled. The Town's internal roads are 60% paved and 40% gravelled.

RAILWAYS - The closest rail facility to Rainbow Lake is located 138 km east at High Level.

AIRPORTS - Rainbow Lake has a paved and lighted 1,368 metre runway. Commercial air service is provided by Time Air.

BUS SERVICES - There is no bus service to Rainbow Lake. The closest bus depot is located at High Level.

UTILITIES - All modern utility services are available in Rainbow Lake including natural gas, electric power, telephone, treated water and piped in sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - Rainbow Lake has one school offering grades 1 to 12, under the Fort Vermilion School Division #52. The total 1982 student enrollment is approximately 114.

RECREATION - Local recreation facilities include a curling rink, a skating rink, baseball diamonds, a community centre, a children's centre, and a library. There is also cross-country ski trails, snowmobile trails, and a gun range.

HEALTH FACILITIES - There is no hospital in Rainbow Lake. The closest facility is a twenty-five bed hospital in High Level. There is a local medical clinic staffed by nurses with a visiting doctor in attendance once weekly. A nursing station of the High Level Health Unit is located in Rainbow Lake with two full-time nurses and one full-time secretary. A ground and air ambulance service also is available.

SOCIAL HOUSING - No social housing units are available in Rainbow Lake.

HOUSING INVENTORY - Rainbow Lake has 190 single family dwellings, one 18-unit apartment building, 3 duplex units, 6 four plex units and 7 mobile home units.

FIRE PROTECTION - The town has a 24-member volunteer fire department with one pumper truck and one auxiliary unit serving the immediate area.

POLICE - Rainbow Lake is serviced by a four-member R.C.M.P. detachment from Assumption.

BANKING FACILITIES - A provincial Treasury Branch is located in Rainbow Lake.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The New Town of Rainbow Lake was incorporated on September 1, 1966. The Town of Rainbow Lake is governed by a mayor and 5 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Town Manager:	Doreen Bello

Address:	New Town of Rainbow Lake P.O. Box 149 Rainbow Lake, Alberta TOH 2YO
Phone:	(403) 956-3934

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Town of Rainbow Lake for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $393,548.76. The total expenditure for the same period was $437,106.

The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property for the Town was 12.5 mills. The Municipal Debenture Debt based on residential property for the Town of Rainbow Lake was 2.3 mills.

RAINBOW LAKE DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES	
Alberta Forest Service	Phone: 956-3871
Rainbow Lake Ranger Station	Phone: 956-3919

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

POST OFFICE	Phone: 956-3775

3.3

BOYER RIVER BAND

BOYER RIVER RESERVE #164
CHILD LAKE RESERVE #164A

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Boyer River Band is situated on two Reserve areas, both located in Improvement District #23. Boyer River Indian Reserve #164 is located approximately 52 km east of High Level, and 5 km south of Highway #58. The reserve encompasses 10,560 acres (4,275 ha) of land.

Child Lake Indian Reserve #164A is located 16 km west of the Boyer River Reserve area. It is approximately 32 km east of High Level just south of Highway #58. The reserve encompasses 7,040 acres (2,850 ha) of land.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Ambrose Tete Noir, Headman for the Boyer River Band, entered into Treaty 8 on behalf of the Band in 1899. The Band, also known as Ambrose Tete Noir's Band and the Beaver Band of Vermilion, consisted of 146 Indians in June 1912. The Reserve areas were surveyed and allocated as the Boyer River Reserve and the Child Lake Reserve.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The historical population of the Boyer River and Child Lake Indian Reserves is indicated in the following table. It should be noted that both Reserve areas are included in the population figures with approximately 40% of the residents living on the Boyer River Reserve and 60% on the Child Lake Reserve. These figures represent total populations and include both on and off-reserve residents.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF BOYER RIVER BAND

Year	Population
1934	107
1944	106
1954	145
1959	190
1966	249
1971	270
1976	303
1977	311
1978	323
1979	328
1982	328*

Source: Department of Indian Affairs, Band Population
* Source: Alberta Native Secretariat

ECONOMIC BASE

The Boyer River and Child Lake Reserves have a relatively undeveloped economic base. Potential does exist in the areas of agriculture, lumbering and the oil and gas industry.

On-Reserve employment consists primarily of farming, trapping and government created employment programs which constitute mainly short-term, seasonal jobs. Forest fighting provides some seasonal work for Band members. Most full-time jobs are found off the Reserve.

The Band operates a mixed farming, cow/calf operation. The operation employs the largest number of people on the Reserve. Most of the Boyer River Reserve is farmed by Band members while a large proportion of land on the Child Lake Reserve is leased to non-Band members.

Boyer River Band Vehicle Maintenance Centre

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Boyer River and Child Lake Reserves are accessible from Highway #58 via an all-weather, secondary gravelled road. Most reserve roads are all-weather and gravelled. The Boyer River Reserve area has approximately 10 km of roads. The Child Lake Reserve area has 16 km of roads.

RAILWAYS - The closest railway line is located at High Level.

AIRPORTS - The closest commercial airports with scheduled flights are located at High Level and Ft. Vermilion where Peace Air operates a limited scheduled flight service.

BUS SERVICES - Bus services are available on a daily basis from High Level to Ft. Vermilion. Reserve residents are able to catch the bus on the highway in the morning to High Level and return in the afternoon.

UTILITIES - Boyer River and Child Lake residents previously obtained their water from a central dugout and hauled it to their homes. There are no wells on the Reserve and the river is polluted so this had been the only practical method of obtaining water. In 1982 the Band completed a water treatment plant on the Reserve and now obtain their water from the river. A water hauling service now delivers water to both Reserves as well as the surrounding area. All homes have electrical service and telephone service. Homes are heated by wood, propane, and oil, with wood being the most common source of heat.

SCHOOLS - The Ft. Vermilion School Division operates the Rocky Lane School, located 1 km north of the Boyer River Settlement. The school offers kindergarten to grade 11. The total 1981-82 enrollment was 200 with 66 students attending from the two Reserves.

RECREATION - Although there are no organized recreational activities with the exception of those at the school, the Band has outdoor baseball diamonds and an outdoor rink.

HEALTH FACILITIES - The closest hospital and medical facilities are located at Ft. Vermilion and High Level.

HOUSING INVENTORY - Housing units at Boyer River and Child Lake Reserves total 44, with four new homes being constructed in 1982.

FIRE PROTECTION - The water hauling service truck is the only fire protection source available to the two Reserve areas.

POLICE - The R.C.M.P. detachments from High Level and Ft. Vermilion provide police services to the Reserves.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - No special senior citizen accommodation is available on the Reserves.

BANKING FACILITIES - There are no banking facilities on the Reserves.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The Reserves are governed by a chief and 2 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Band Manager: Harvey Bulldog

Address:
Boyer River Band
Box 270
High Level, Alberta

Phone: (403) 927-3697

The Administration Office for both Reserves is located on the Boyer River Reserve.

LITTLE RED RIVER BAND

JEAN D'OR PRAIRIE RESERVE #215
FOX LAKE RESERVE #162
GARDEN RIVER SETTLEMENT

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Little Red River band is spread over two Reserve areas and one additional Settlement, all of which are located in Improvement District #23.

Jean D'or Prairie Reserve #215 is located on the north side of the Peace River, below the Caribou Mountains and approximately 60 km east of Ft. Vermilion. The Reserve covers a total area of 34,678 acres (14,039 ha).

Fox Lake Reserve #162 is located on the south side of the Peace River east of Ft. Vermilion and is accessible by approximately 94 km of winter road from Ft. Vermilion. The Reserve is 175 air km from the Town of High Level and covers a total area of 25,793 acres (10,442 ha).

The Garden River Settlement, although not a reserve area, is an established community located downstream from Jean D'Or Prairie. The area is just within Wood Buffalo National Park boundaries aproximately 200 air km east of the Town of High Level. The Band is presently involved in a land claim for legal possession of this area.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The Headman of the Little Red River Band signed Treaty 8 on behalf of his Band on July 8, 1899 in Ft. Vermilion. In 1909 and 1910 requests were made of the government to survey a particular parcel of land for their use about 40 miles from the Red River Post. In 1912 this land now called Fox Lake Reserve, was surveyed and allocated to the Indian people. At this time, the Band members requested an additional parcel of land as more people had joined the Band. This land was allocated at Jean D'Or Prairie. The Band increased in size considerably after new Band members were accepted from the Wabasca area.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates the historical population of the Little Red River Band for selected years from 1929 to 1982. It should be noted that approximately 40% of the total population live at Jean D'Or Prairie, 40% live at Fox Lake and 20% at Garden River. These percentages vary according to employment opportunities and family ties.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF THE LITTLE RED RIVER BAND

Year	Population
1929	192
1939	206
1949	293
1954	459
1959	534
1966	743
1971	954
1976	1202
1977	1246
1978	1283
1979	1380
1982	1449*

Source: Department of Indian Affairs

* Source: Native Secretariat

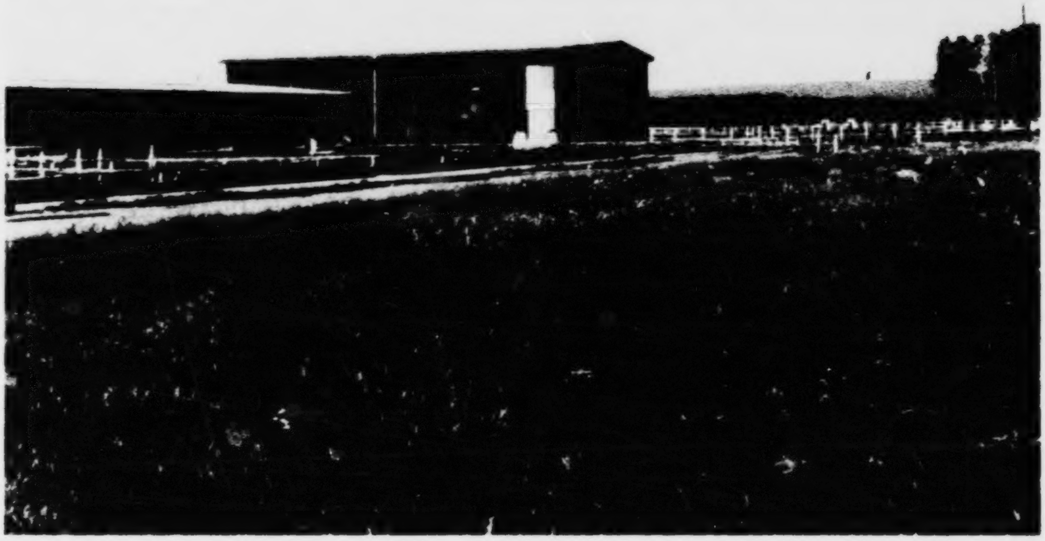
ECONOMIC BASE

The Little Red River Band does not have a well-developed economic base, although some potential exists in the forestry industry and agriculture. Due to the isolation of the two Reserve areas and limited access to off-reserve commerce and development, the Band members have not shared in the economic activities of the northwestern Alberta region. As is common on most northern Reserves, high school grades are not available in local schools and students must move off the Reserve to complete their secondary school education. As a result, very few students graduate and secondary and post-secondary skill levels remain very low.

Hunting and trapping have been traditional occupations of most Band members and continue to be important aspects of personal sustenance. These activities cannot provide full-time employment and, as a result, the Reserves have high levels of unemployment. A 1977 NIB/DIAND Socio-Economic study indicates approximately 80% seasonal unemployment for this Band. Some seasonal part-time employment is offered through fire-fighting and logging. The health units and schools are able to provide limited employment in service occupations.

Farming and the development of the forestry industry offer the greatest potential for economic development on these Reserves. At present on Jean D'Or Prairie, the Band is developing a Band Farm and has broken approximately 1200 acres (485 ha) to date.

The Alberta Forest Service has contracted Band involvement in a major reforestation project. This includes tree farming and all aspects of reforestation. Although this is the Band's first contract, there are indications that similar type work opportunities will increase in the future.



School on Jean D'Or Prairie Reserve

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - The Jean D'Or Prairie Reserve has approximately 15 km of all-weather, gravel roads. There is a winter road crossing from Jean D'Or to Fox Lake but no summer access. Internally, the Fox Lake Reserve has approximately 20 km of poor roads or trails.

RAILWAYS - The nearest railway terminal is located at High Level, 120 km west of Jean D'Or Prairie. The Canadian National Railway operates a freight service to High Level.

AIRPORTS - Jean D'Or Prairie has a 3000 ft. (902 m) grass landing strip for light aircraft. Fox Lake has a 3000 ft. (902 m) all-weather, grass airstrip. This is the main mode of transportation for the Fox Lake residents. The closest commercial airport with scheduled flights is located at High Level. Peace Air operates a local service twice daily, three times a week from Ft. Vermilion to the Reserve.

BUS SERVICES - The closest bus depot is located at Ft. Vermilion.

UTILITIES - Jean D'Or Prairie Reserve residents use some water from wells although the quality of water is very poor. Homes in the core area haul water from water points. The school's water is obtained from a reservoir and undergoes some treatment. Half of the homes on Jean D'Or Prairie have septic tanks for sewage disposal and half have outdoor privies.

The water wells at Fox Lake do not serve the needs of the Reserve. Much of the water is obtained from a creek and stored in barrels. A reservoir provides water for the school and teacherage. All homes have outdoor privies.

Alberta Power portable generator plants located at Jean D'Or Prairie and Fox Lake, provides electricity to most of the Reserve homes. Electricity is available to all homes in the core area of Jean D'Or Prairie approximately 80% of the homes using the service.

SCHOOLS - Northland School Division operates the schools at Fox Lake, Jean D'Or Prairie, and Garden River. This is done in conjunction with Indian Affairs who built and maintain the schools and teacherages. The Jean D'Or Prairie School offers grades kindergarten to 9 and had a total 1981-82 student enrollment of 132. The school facilities at Jean D'Or include a gymnasium. The Fox Lake School offers grades 1 to 9 and had a total 1981-82 student enrollment of 184. The school facilities at Fox Lake include a gymnasium. The Garden River School offers grades 1 to 9 and had a total 1981-82 enrollment of 39.

Students who attend higher grades move to High Level, Peace River, Edmonton, and other major centres in order to attend secondary or vocational school.

RECREATION - School gymnasiums and outdoor skating rinks represent the available recreation facilities on both Reserves.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Jean D'Or Prairie has established a new medical facility which includes a nursing station and residence. A new facility in Fox Lake has been completed. Both Reserves have a doctor who flies in weekly to provide medical care. Garden River has a fly-in nurse who serves the community on a regular basis.

HOUSING INVENTORY - The 1978 Survey of Health and Safety Infrastructure Needs, by Price and Slavik, indicated that Jean D'Or Prairie Reserve has 63 homes, 30 of which are located in the core townsite area, and Fox Lake Reserve has 82 homes, 30 of which are of log construction. Most of the Fox Lake homes were in generally poor condition.

FIRE PROTECTION - There is no fire protection equipment or services available to either Reserve area.

POLICE - The R.C.M.P. detachment out of Ft. Vermilion serves both Reserve areas.

BANKING FACILITIES - The nearest full banking service is in Ft. Vermilion.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - There is no special accommodation available for senior citizens.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The local government structure consists of one chief for all 3 areas and separate council bodies for each Reserve. The Jean D'Or Prairie Reserve is governed by 4 councillors, Fox Lake by 3 councillors, and Garden River by one.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Band Manager: Allan Willier

Address:
Little Red River Band
Box 1165
High Level, Alberta
TOH 1ZO

3.5

DENE THA - SLAVES OF THE UPPER HAY RIVER

BUSHE RIVER INDIAN RESERVE #207
ASSUMPTION INDIAN RESERVE #209
MEANDER RIVER INDIAN RESERVE #212

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dene Tha or Slaves of the Upper Hay River Reserves consist of seven areas, all of which are located in Improvement District #23. The seven Reserves are as follows:

The Bushe River Indian Reserve #207 is located 2 km east of High Level on Highway #58. The Chief and a number of other Band members live on this Reserve. The total Reserve covers an area of 27,595 acres (11,172 ha).

Hay Lakes (Assumption) Indian Reserve #209 is located 128 km northwest of High Level and Highway #58. The Reserve area includes the two settlements of Habey and Chateh. The Tribal Administration as well as the majority of the Band's population are located in the Assumption area. The total Reserve covers an area of 30,530 acres (12,360 ha).

Meander River Indian Reserve #212 is located just west of the Meander River Settlement, 74 km north of High Level via Highway #35. The Meander River Reserve has established a significant population base as well as a developed infrastructure. The total Reserve covers an area of 3,504 acres (1,418 ha).

The remaining four unpopulated reserve areas are located at Zama Lake, Amber River, Jackfish Point and Bistcho Lake.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The Slave Indians were forced westward by the Chipewyan Indians early in the 1700's. With further pressure by the Cree Indians, they moved northwestward to their present location in the Upper Hay River area. About this same time, Fort Vermilion was established by the Northwest Company as its most northerly trading post. The present location of High Level was a stopping place for trappers travelling from the Upper Hay Lakes to Ft. Vermilion.

The Canadian Government negotiated land rights and treaties with the Chipewyan and Cree Indians in 1899. The Slave Indians did not attend the signing and therefore did not sign the Treaty until 1900. It is estimated that there were 238 Slave Indians in the Upper Hay River area by 1902. The Reserve boundaries were not established until about 1910 because no Indian Agent was appointed to the area until that time. Although several Reserve areas were set aside for the Slave Indian Bands, four were vacated because of poor terrain, extensive flooding and inaccessibility.

The Slave Indians had little contact with western civilization until about 30 years ago. Since then they have had little participation and derived few benefits from the oil and gas boom in the surrounding area.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates population figures for the Dene Tha Band for selected years from 1934 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF THE DENE THA BAND

Year	Population
1934	507
1939	462
1949	523
1959	694
1970	1010
1976	1193
1978	1262
1979	1298
1982	1371*

Source: Department of Indian Affairs

* Source: Alberta Native Secretariat

ECONOMIC BASE

The economic base of the Assumption communities is not well established. As noted in the historical synopsis, it is only during the last 30 years that the Band has had much contact with off-reserve commerce and developments. They have not shared equally in the economic activities of the northwest Alberta region. According to the Band Manager, as late as 1979, only 15 Band members were employed to any substantial degree in the area's oil and gas industries. Few of the residents (less than 5%) live off the Reserve. Because high school classes are not available in reserve schools, students must live off the Reserve to complete their education. Few students manage to graduate and as a result, secondary and post-secondary skill levels are very low.

The agriculture potential on the Assumption Reserve is limited by the lack of good land and a severe flooding problem. The Band has cleared about 1200 acres (485 ha) which is used by Band members to graze about 200 head of horses. The area is made up mostly of Class 4 and 5 soils according to the Canada Land Inventory. If developed, the Reserve could sustain a limited number of cattle and forage crops. Bushe River has better potential for limited agricultural development.

There is some forestry potential in the area and there are hopes of re-establishing some type of commercial mill. With the present downturn in the Canadian economy, there is a problem with developing a mill until good market conditions exist. Band members currently find employment with the Alberta Forest Service in reforestation projects such as tree planting, cone collecting, and tree thinning. There is also seasonal, part-time employment in fire fighting.

Trapping is the major source of revenue in winter months on the Reserve. Commercial fishing and game hunting also provide further sources of income and food.

The Reserve areas are in the northern sector of the Elmworth Gas Field, one of the largest known fields in Canada. While the Band derives some revenue from royalties, most of the wells on the Reserves are capped or non-productive. The Band has purchased equipment and is expecting to participate in the Norman Wells Gas Pipeline project.

The Band Administration and related programs contribute another 25 full-time positions.

School and Administration Complex on the Assumption Reserve

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - The Assumption Reserve has approximately 50 km of gravel and dry weather roads. The Bushe River Reserve has 10 km of gravel roads as well as 6 km of Highway #58 which crosses the northern sector of the Reserve. Meander River has 4 km of gravel and dry weather roads.

RAILWAYS - The nearest railway terminal is located at High Level, 110 km east of Assumption. The Canadian National Railway operates a freight service to High Level.

AIRPORTS - There is a grass landing strip located at Assumption. It is not well maintained and is considered by the Band to be a safety hazard both to planes landing as well as to traffic on the nearby road. The nearest commercial airports are located at Rainbow Lake and High Level.

BUS SERVICES - The nearest bus depot is located at High Level.

UTILITIES - Assumption uses Sousa Creek as its major water source. Very few homes have treated water or regular water service. A partial sewage system has been put in place for the core area. Most residents rely on outdoor privies with some septic tank facilities. Due to the high water table and the soil composition, there is always a concern over ground contamination. Alberta Power from Rainbow Lake services the area.

Meander River has a well established community with water collection from the nearby rivers, rain water, and snow. The school, teacherages and church have wells but the water is not treated nor is there any distribution system. There are approximately 50 homes, all of which use outdoor privies and 38% of which have electricity.

The Bushe River Reserve's water supply is delivered from High Level by truck. Rain and snow are also collected and used as a water source. All homes use outdoor privies. The Reserve has approximtely 12 homes, 10% of which have electricity.

SCHOOLS - The Fort Vermilion School Division operates a school on the Assumption Reserve. The school offers kindergarten to grade eleven, with a total student enrollment in the 1981-82 school year of approximately 214 students. School facilities include a library, a gymnasium with a stage, and a vocational wing containing home economics and industrial arts facilities.

The Meander River Reserve also has a school under the Fort Vermilion School Division. The school offers grades 1 to 9. In 1981-82 there was a total student enrollment of 109 students, 97 of which were Treaty students.

There is no school on the Bushe River Reserve. Students are bussed to High Level.

RECREATION - Baseball diamonds with bleachers and outdoor skating rinks represent the available recreation facilities on the Reserves. The two Reserves with schools are also able to offer gymnasium facilities for community use.

HOUSING INVENTORY - A recent housing inventory by the Dene Tha Band Economic Development Department indicates that the Assumption Indian Reserve has 127 homes, Meander River Reserve has 52 homes and Bushe River Reserve has 12 homes. There are plans for 19 new homes to be constructed on the reserves in 1982-83, together with various major renovation activities.

FIRE PROTECTION - The Assumption Reserve has a Band owned pumper truck and a firehall. A volunteer fire department has been established. The community of Rainbow Lake has additional equipment and a volunteer fire department if needed. The remaining Reserve areas have no fire protection, other than support available from the Town of High Level.

POLICE - An R.C.M.P detachment of 4 men serves the Assumption/Rainbow Lake area. The detachment is located in the Assumption community. The remaining Reserve areas are served by the High Level R.C.M.P. detachment.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - The Elder's Residence which has been established in Assumption, can accommodate up to six senior citizens.

BANKING FACILITIES - The nearest full service banking facility is located in High Level although most people bank at the Treasury Branch outlet in Rainbow Lake. The Band-owned general store does some cheque cashing.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The Band is governed by a chief, a council of 3 elders and 3 elected councillors. The Dene Tha Band has a lifetime traditional Chief. His name is Harry Chonkolay.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Band Manager: Jack Kachuck

Address:
Dene Tha Band
General Delivery
Chateh, Alberta
TOH OSO

Phone: (403) 321-3841

8.6

TALL CREE BAND

NORTH TALL CREE INDIAN RESERVE #173A
SOUTH TALL CREE INDIAN RESERVE #173
BEAVER RANCH RESERVE #163

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Tall Creek Band consists of two reserve areas and one additional settlement. All three areas are located in Improvement District #23. The areas are as follows.

North Tall Cree Indian Reserve #173A is located approximately 50 km south of Ft. Vermilion and covers a total area of 5,531 acres (2,239 hectares). Highway #67 passes through the Reserve. The townsite area is located north of Jack Pine Creek in the northern section of the Reserve.

South Tall Creek Indian Reserve #173 is located approximately 80 km south of Ft. Vermilion and covers a total area of 1,595 acres (645.7 hectares). Settlement has occurred on the west side of the Wabasca River, with no real townsite area.

Beaver Ranch Indian Reserve #163 is located approximately 18 km east of Ft. Vermilion on the Peace River. The reserve is 2080 acres (842 ha) in size.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table gives an indication of the historical population of the Tall Cree Band for selected years from 1934 to 1982. It should be noted that approximately 30% of the total population live at the North Tall Cree Reserve, 30% live at the South Tall Cree Reserve and approximately 5% live at the Beaver Ranch Reserve. The remaining 35% of the Band population live off the reserve in Ft. Vermilion and other communities.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF THE TALL CREE BAND

Year	Population
1934	89
1944	134
1951	134
1959	151
1966	180
1971	213
1976	239
1977	248
1978	255
1979	263
1982	304*

Source: Department of Indian Affairs
* Source: Native Secretariat

ECONOMIC BASE

The North and South Tall cree Reserve areas, have a fairly developed resource base. Agricultural potential is limited by both soil and weather conditions. The Department of Indian Affairs, in their 1977 study entitled, Alberta Indian Agricultural Potential, estimated that the Tall Cree Reserves, with major financial investment, had the potential to support seven farming units. The agricultural emphasis would be placed on forage and feed crops. The North and South Tall Cree Reserves presently have little agricultural activity or development. The Beaver Ranch Reserve has established a relatively large cattle operation on its acreage.

The Tall Cree Band offers the largest source of on-reserve employment, including the construction of a new school, a health centre, and a new four-bay garage and service centre. These projects are to be completed in 1983. The Band operates a construction and trucking company which is working on the construction of the connecting highway between Wabasca and High Level. The Company is also bidding on clearing contracts fro the new Norman Wells pipeline.

Although the Reserve has limited stands of commercial timber, many members find work in the foresty industry. This includes employment in lumber mills in the surrounding area and seasonal work in reforestation and fire-fighting. The Band has entered into contracts with the Alberta Government in reforestation.

Band members have traditionally derived some income from hunting, trapping and fishing. The Department of Indian Affairs indicates that in 1982, 24 Band members maintained traplines. Hunting and fishing is carried on for domestic purposes only.

Although the Band does receive some revenue from oil and gas royalities, this does not constitute a major source of income. The Department of Indian Affairs has noted that most employment is generated in the forestry industry and Band-related construction activities, rather than in oil and gas exploration and servicing.

The majority of the Band members from the South Tall Cree Reserve not working or living on the Reserve, find employment in either Ft. Vermilion or High Level.

Cleared Land for New School on the Tall Cree Reserve

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - The North Tall Cree Reserve has 8 km of all-weather, secondary gravel roads. Approximately 6 km of that total is part of Highway #67. South Tall Cree Reserve has 4 km of all-weather, gravel roads, Beaver Ranch has 18 km of gravel roads.

RAILWAYS - The nearest railway terminal is located at High Level.

AIRPORTS - The closest commercial airport with scheduled flights is located at High Level. Peace Air also operates a local service twice daily, three times a week from Ft. Vermilion.

BUS SERVICES - The nearest bus depot is located at Ft. Vermilion.

UTILITIES - The North Tall Cree Reserve residents obtain water from dugouts which collect surface run-off. Water is hauled manually or distributed by truck to the homes. There are three wells on the Reserve with very poor water. The South Tall Cree Reserve residents haul their water from the river and store it in barrels. Beaver Ranch residents haul their water from the Peace River. All three Reserve areas use outdoor privies while heat is provided by propane and wood. Electricity is available at North Tall Cree. Phone communication is provided by radio phone service.

SCHOOLS - The Ft. Vermilion School Division operates schools on the North and South Tall Cree Reserves. This is done in conjunction with Indian Affairs who built and maintain the schools and teacherages. The North Tall Cree School offers grades 1 to 8 and had a total 1981-82 student enrollment of 60. The South Tall Cree School offers grades 1 to 9 and had a total 1981-82 student enrollment of 35. This includes students who are transported from Beaver Ranch. Students who attend higher grades must move to High Level, Peace River, Edmonton and other major centres so they can attend secondary or vocational school.

RECREATION - Recreation facilities on the three Reserve areas are limited. North Tall Cree Reserve has a skating rink and playground facility at the school.

HEALTH FACILITIES - A new health facility is under construction, with an anticipated completion date of 1983. At present, the Reserve has a visiting health nurse from the High Level/Fort Vermilion Health Unit that visits the reserve every Thursday.

HOUSING INVENTORY - In 1978 the North Tall Creek Reserve had 18 housing units. The South Tall Cree Reserve had 18 housing units and the Beaver Ranch Reserve had 5 units.

FIRE PROTECTION - There is no fire protection equipment or services available to any of the three reserve areas.

POLICE - The R.C.M.P. detachment out of Ft. Vermilion serves both Reserve areas.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - There is no special accommodation available for senior citizens.

BANKING FACILITIES - The nearest banking facility is located in Ft. Vermilion.

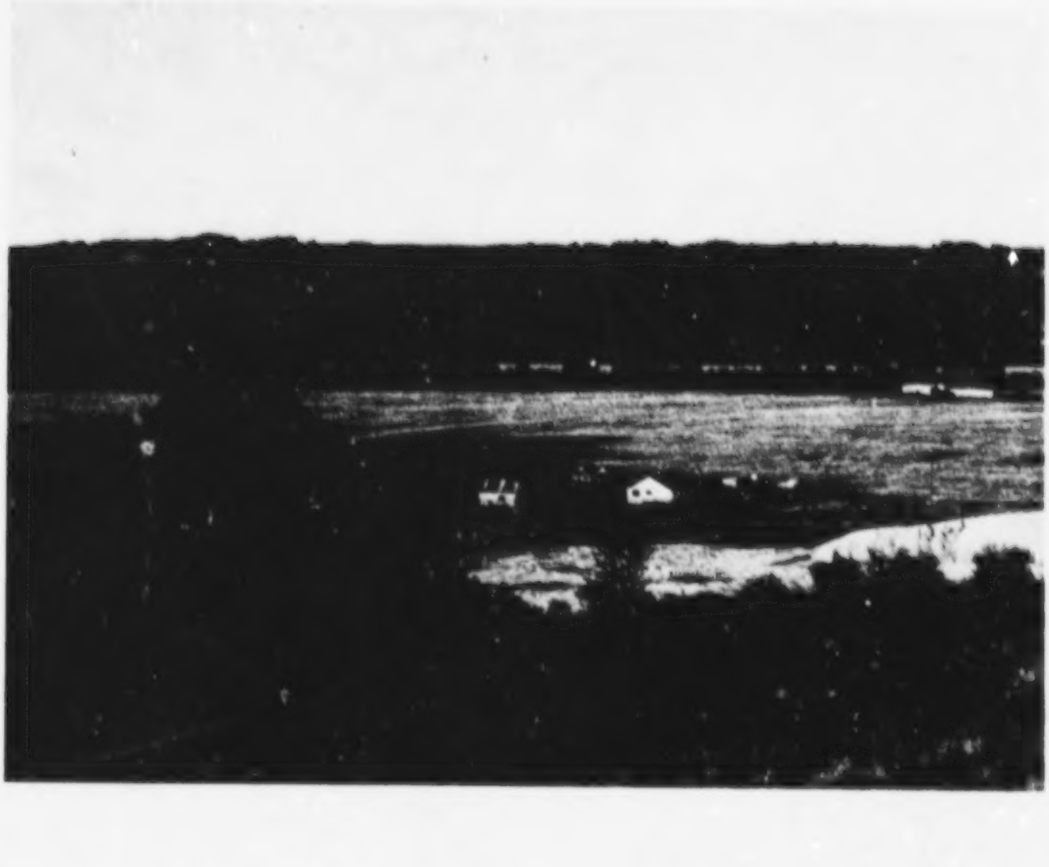
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

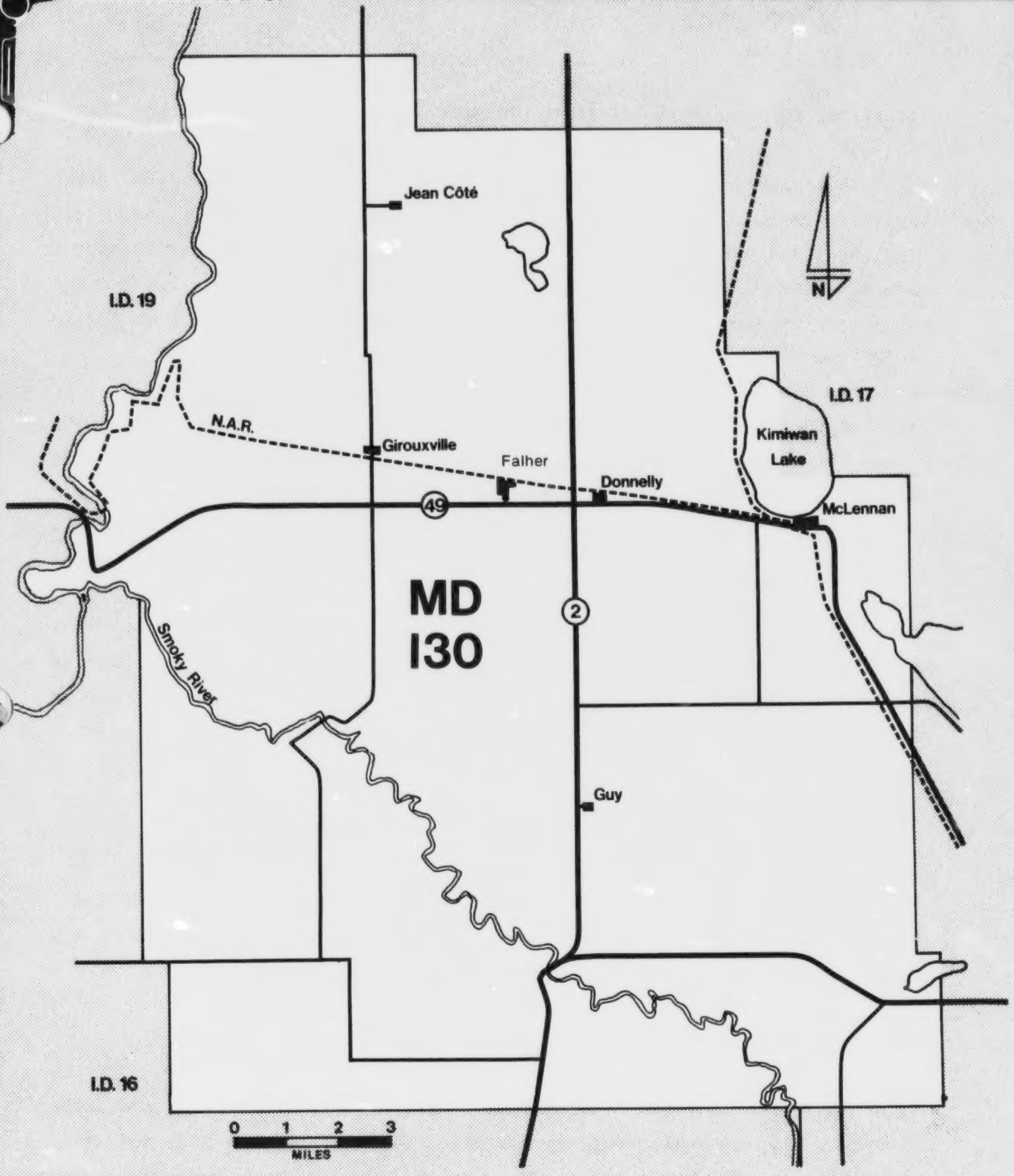
The Reserves are governed by 1 chief and 2 councillors.

Address: Tall Cree Band
Box 367
Ft. Vermilion, Alta.
TOH 1NO

Phone: Fort Vermilion Channel (radio phone)
Band Office
YR6-4042

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
#130
SMOKY RIVER




Jean Côté
I.D. 19
N
I.D. 17
Kimiwan Lake
N.A.R.
Girouxville
Falher
Donnelly
49
McLennan
MD 130
2
Smoky River
Guy
I.D. 16
0 1 2 3
MILES

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Municipal District #130 is located in the southern half of the Peace River region. It is bound in the north and east by I.D. #17, in the south and west by I.D.#16, and in the northwest by the Smoky River. The M.D. covers 694,400 acres (281,133 ha), and is located in a low lying basin that extends west from Lesser Slave Lake. The elevation varies in the M.D. from 200 to 2,500 feet (60 m to 751 m).

Most of the land in the M.D. is cleared. Aspen dominates the few remaining mixed forest stands. In areas of poor drainage, black spruce, tamarack, and dwarf birch are more commonly found. According to the 1976 Alberta Agricultural Census, 78% of the land in the M.D. is designated as class 2 to 4, indicating very good to fair arable land.

The M.D. has two major waterways, the Smoky River and the Little Smoky River. The Smoky River forms the northwestern boundary of the M.D. and is part of the Peace River drainage system. Lalby Creek, draining Lake Magloire into Hunting Creek is a tributary to the Smoky River. The Little Smoky River cuts diagonally through the M.D. The major tributaries of the Little Smoky River include Peavine Creek, Wabatanisk Creek and Clouston Creek.

The M.D. has six named lakes; Lac Magloire, Kimiwan Lake, Winagami Lake, Maurice Lake, Muskeg Lakes (3 lakes), and Halfway Lake. Lac Magloire and Kimiwan Lake are important areas for waterfowl.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Before 1911 the inhabitants of the M.D. area were Indians, Metis and white trappers. The Federal government surveyed the area between 1905 and 1910. The first settlers in the area arrived in 1912 from Quebec. After wandering in the area, the homesteaders each chose a quarter section and jotted down the legal description on a map.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The population of M.D. #130 grew substantially between 1920 and 1950. Recent population figures indicate a decreasing population in the past thirty years. This has been due mainly to a shrinking rural population and farm consolidation during this time period. There are four main urban centres in the M.D.; McLennan, Donnelly, Falher, and Girouxville.

The following table indicates the growth rate for M.D. #130 for selected years between 1921 and 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION FOR M.D. #130

Year	Population
1956	6414
1961	6520
1966	6485
1971	6084
1976	5782
1978	5940
1979	6019
1981	6083
1982	5925

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

Note: Figures include all incorporated towns and villages.

ECONOMIC BASE

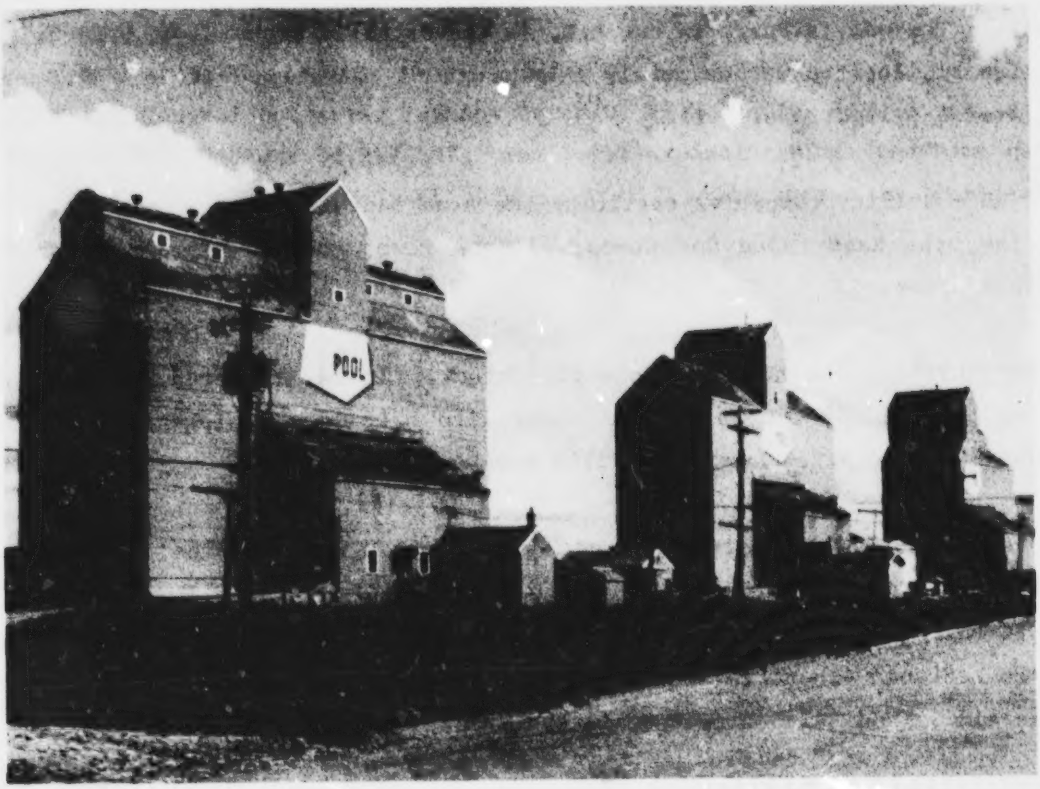
The most important economic activity in M.D. #130 is agriculture. Most people are either directly or indirectly involved with the industry. The oil and gas industry is of lesser importance, with three small gas fields developed in the area.

According to 1976 Alberta Agriculture figures, 80% of the land within M.D. #130, is capable of agricultural production. Most of this land is already in production. In terms of improved land and crop acreage, M.D.#130 is far above average regional levels. The total farm acreage is 549,085 acres (222,301 ha) with the average farm consisting of 772 acres (312 ha). The total improved land in the M.D. is 429,062 acres (173,709 ha). Between 1971 and 1976 there were numerous farm consolidations. In 1971, there were 852 farms under 1120 acres. This figure decreased to 711 by 1976. Between 1976 and 1980 however, the number of farms stabilized at approximately 700.

Important crops grown in the M.D. include barley, wheat, canola and flax. The agricultural service industry is centered primarily in Falher, with a large seed cleaning plant and two alfalfa pelletizing plants located there.

Beekeeping is another important industry in the M.D. According to the provincial apiculturist, there are approximately 40 beekeepers in the area with over 25,000 producing colonies. These colonies produce approximately 4 million pounds of honey annually. The area is one of the world's most productive honey regions.

Although the Peace River oil sands deposits extend over the northern third of the M.D. as far south as Falher, few economic benefits are expected to generate from this resource in the foreseeable future.



Grain Elevators in Falher

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Major highways in M.D. #130 consist of primary Highways #2, #49, and #34, secondary Roads #676, #679 and #744, municipal and local access subdivision roads. In 1980, 52 miles (83 km) of new roads were constructed by the M.D. and 100 miles (160 km) of roads were gravelled.

RAILWAYS - Railway services in M.D. #130 are provided by the Canadian National Railway. The Railway passes through Girouxville, Falher and McLennan and continues south to High Prairie and north to Peace River. The railway is used primarily for grain transportation.

AIRPORTS - The only airport in the M.D. is the Donnelly/Smoky River Regional Airport, located approximately 2 km south of Donnelly. It is a 912 m paved and lighted airstrip.

UTILITIES - Utility companies servicing the area include Northwestern Utilities, the East Peace Gas Co-op, Alberta Power and Alberta Government Telephones.

FIRE PROTECTION - The M.D. owns one fire truck. It is stationed at Falher and operated by the Falher Volunteer fire brigade. Equipment is also available at McLennan, Girouxville and Donnelly.

COMMUNICATION - The area is serviced by CBC and CTV television networks. Radio stations include CKYL - Peace River, CFGP - Grande Prairie, and CBC-FM. Local newspapers available are the Smoky River Express, and the LeFraneo Albertain. The Peace River Gazette and the Grande Prairie Herald Tribune also circulate in the area.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The M.D. is governed by a Reeve and 4 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Administrator: Lucien Turcotte

Address:
Municipal District #130
Box 210
Falher, Alberta
TOH 1MO

Phone: (403) 837-2221

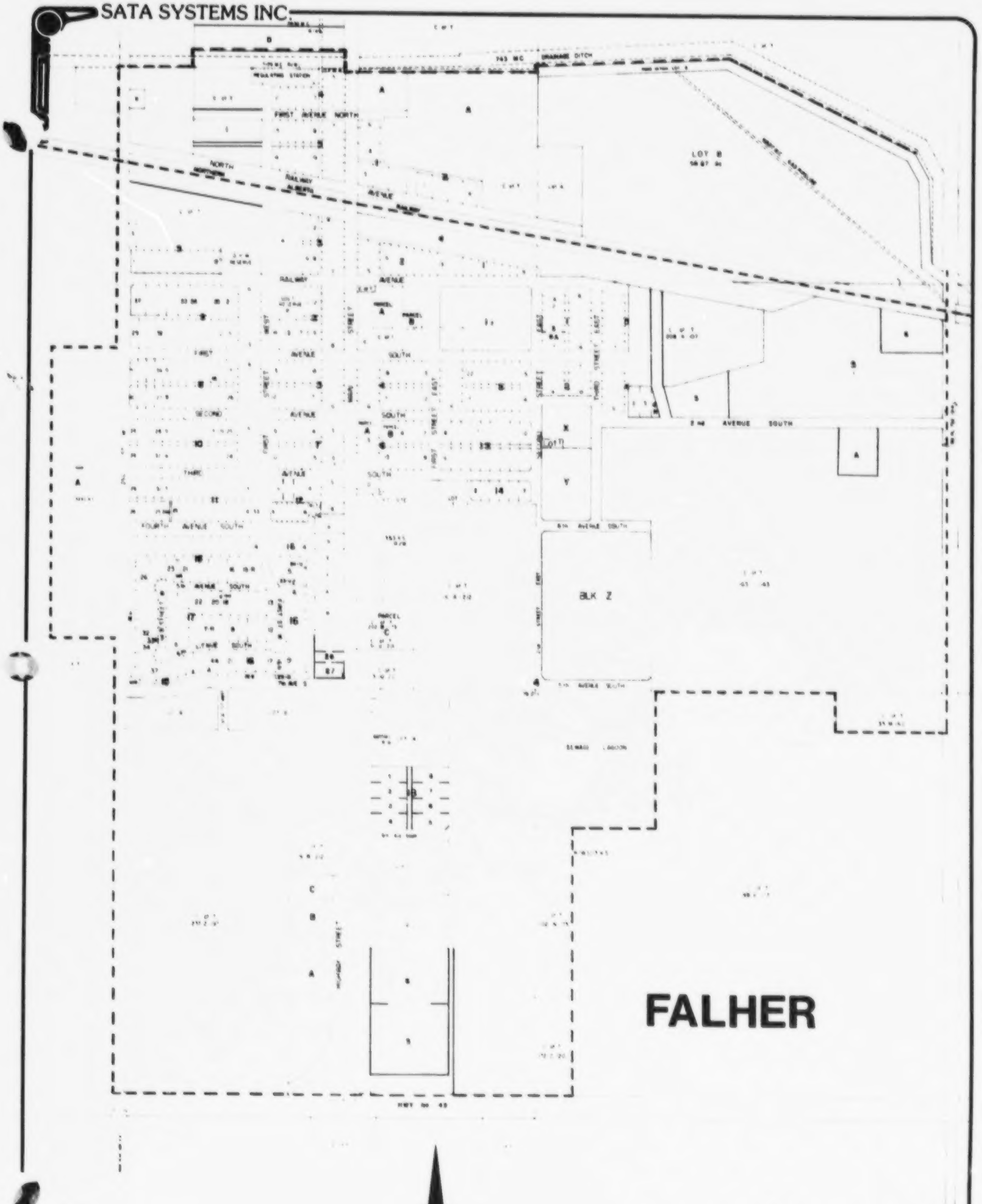
FINANCIAL DATA

The Total General Operating Revenue for M.D. #130 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $3,217,207. The Total Expenditure for the same period was $3,181,060. The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property was 69.0 mills.

TOWN
OF
FALHER

DU MIEL DU CANADA
CAPITAL HONEY

SATA SYSTEMS INC.


DRAINAGE DITCH
FIRST AVENUE NORTH
LOT 8
NORTH
RAILWAY
AVENUE
RAILWAY
AVENUE
PARCEL A
PARCEL B
FIRST
AVENUE
SOUTH
SECOND
AVENUE
SOUTH
THIRD
AVENUE
SOUTH
FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH
5th AVENUE SOUTH
FIRST STREET EAST
THIRD STREET EAST
2nd AVENUE SOUTH
6th AVENUE SOUTH
BLK Z
SEWAGE LAGOON
PARCEL C
STREET
HWY No 49
N

FALHER

1:400

Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Falher is located 72 km south of Peace River in Municipal District #130. The townsite is approximately 7 km west of the junction of primary Highways #49, #34 and #2.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The colony of Saint Jean Baptiste Falher was established in 1912. After many new settlers arrived in the following years, the colony divided into what is now known as the Villages of Donnelly and Falher, with Falher moving just west of Donnelly.

Falher received its name from Father Constant Falher, a Catholic missionary who gave the first mass at the Saint Jean Baptiste Colony. A new church was constructed in 1919, 5 km north of Falher, where the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia railway had been built in 1915. In 1920, five sisters arrived in Falher to establish the first western mission for the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The people of Falher witnessed the completion of the first convent in 1929, now known as Notre Dame College.

Falher received Village status in March 13, 1929. During its growth, the Village experienced many fires. For example, the creamery burnt in 1927, the town hall in 1950, and several grain elevators in 1963. Falher persisted however, and has developed into the agricultural community and service centre that it is today. Falher was incorporated as a Town in 1955.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates the historical population of Falher for selected years from 1931 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF FALHER

Year	Population
1931	253
1941	244
1951	575
1961	741
1966	843
1971	918
1976	1120
1977	1153
1979	1162
1981	1204
1982	1204

Source: Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

The economic base of Falher is related directly to agriculture and agricultural service industries for the surrounding community. Three grain elevators are located in Falher, together with one seed cleaning plant and two alfalfa processing and pelletizing plants and a honey extraction plant. The average farm size per family in the Falher area is approximately 1,200 acres (485 ha). Major crops planted in the Municipal District include barley, wheat, canola, and other forage crops. Falher has extensive grain handling facilities to accommodate grain from the Valleyview area as well as the local Municipal District. In addition to grain production in the area, Falher is also a major apiculture centre producing more than 4,719 tons (5,201 tonnes) of honey annually.

Retail services, government and institutional offices also provide a significant amount of employment in the town. Falher is considered to be the largest trading centre in the area.

Notre Dame College in Falher

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

The Falher region was one of the earliest agricultural settlements in the Peace River country. The area provides historic as well as scenic attractions. The first church in the region, the First Falher Church, is a local historic site located 4 km south of the town. The Girouxville Museum, located 7 km west of Falher provides exhibits on the historical past of the area. The honey extraction plant and the alfalfa pelletizing plants are open to the public for visitor tours.

Winagami Provincial Park, 40 km southwest of Falher on Highway #49, offering good fishing, boating, swimming and camping facilities. The Smoky River Ski Hill, a downhill and cross- country ski development, is readily accessible from Falher. It is located approximately 34 km south of the Town by the Little Smoky River.

Tourist accommodation facilities in Falher include the Falher Hotel (19 rooms), Ruel's Motel (22 units), and Gerry's Suites & Motel (16 units). There is also a local campsite in the Town offering visitors campground facilities.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #49, located immediately south of the Town of Falher, is a major east-west highway. To the east the highway proceeds to McLennan (17 km), while to the west it links up with Rycroft (105 km) and Grande Prairie (161 km). Primary Highway #2, running east of Falher, heads north to Peace River (80 km) and south to Valleyview (76 km). Most local roads in the community are paved.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway runs through Falher continuing east to McLennan and west to Rycroft.

AIRPORTS - The Smoky Regional Airport is located 6 km east of Falher. This is a 912 meter, paved and lighted runway facility. The closest commercial airport with scheduled flights and air freight facilities is located in Peace River.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers bus services twice daily in both north and south directions.

UTILITIES - All modern utility services, including natural gas, electric power, telephone, treated water and piped in sewage facilities are available in Falher.

SCHOOLS - There is one school in Falher containing a nursery and grades one to twelve inclusive. Enrollment in 1980-81 was approximately 420 students. Classes are taught primarily in French. The school, under the jurisdiction of the Falher Consolidated School District, serves Falher and the surrounding area.

RECREATION - Falher has a range of recreational and sports facilities for community members. The Falher & District Memorial Arena has artificial ice for skating, hockey, and curling. Further facilities include a community hall, tennis court, regional swimming pool, a track & field centre with paved track and jumping pits, two children's playgrounds, and a wading pool. Notre Dame College offers local residents the facilities of a cultural centre, including the most comprehensive French library west of Quebec. This college is also used for special education classes and numerous special interest non-credited courses provided by the Adult Further Education Council.

HEALTH FACILITIES - The closest hospital is located at McLennan, 17 km east of Falher. There are two medical clinics located in Falher with 3 doctors available. The Peace River Health Unit #21 has a permanent sub-office located at Notre Dame College, with 2 full-time staff.

SOCIAL HOUSING - The town of Falher has a subsidized community housing program with accommodation for 12 families. There is also a group home residence for mentally handicapped children which is supervised by permanent houseparents.

HOUSING INVENTORY - There are approximately 286 single family dwellings in Falher. There are also 74 apartment units and 55 residential lots. A new mobile home park is being proposed.

FIRE PROTECTION - There is a volunteer fire department in Falher with a staff of 20 volunteers. Two pumper trucks are available; one belonging to the Town, and one to M.D. #130. The Town of Falher has an agreement with the M.D. to provide fire protection to the entire M.D. #130. A new fire hall was completed in the fall of 1981.

POLICE - There is no resident police force in Falher. The R. C. M. P. detachment in McLennan serves the town.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Falher has a senior citizen's lodge with 65 units. An additional 16 self-contained unit has been recently constructed. Nursing home facilities are available in McLennan.

BANKING FACILITIES - Falher has three banking facilities, the Treasury Branch, Bank of Montreal, and the Caisse Francalta Credit Union.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Falher was first incorporated as a Village on September 5, 1923. Town status was granted in 1955. The Town is governed by a mayor and six councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Municipal Administrator: Gerard A. Nicolet

Address:
Town of Falher
Box 155
Falher, Alberta
TOH 1MO

Phone: (403) 837-2247

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Town of Falher for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $894,253. The total expenditure for the same period was $886,902. The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property, for the Town in 1980 was 49.7 mills.

FALHER DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

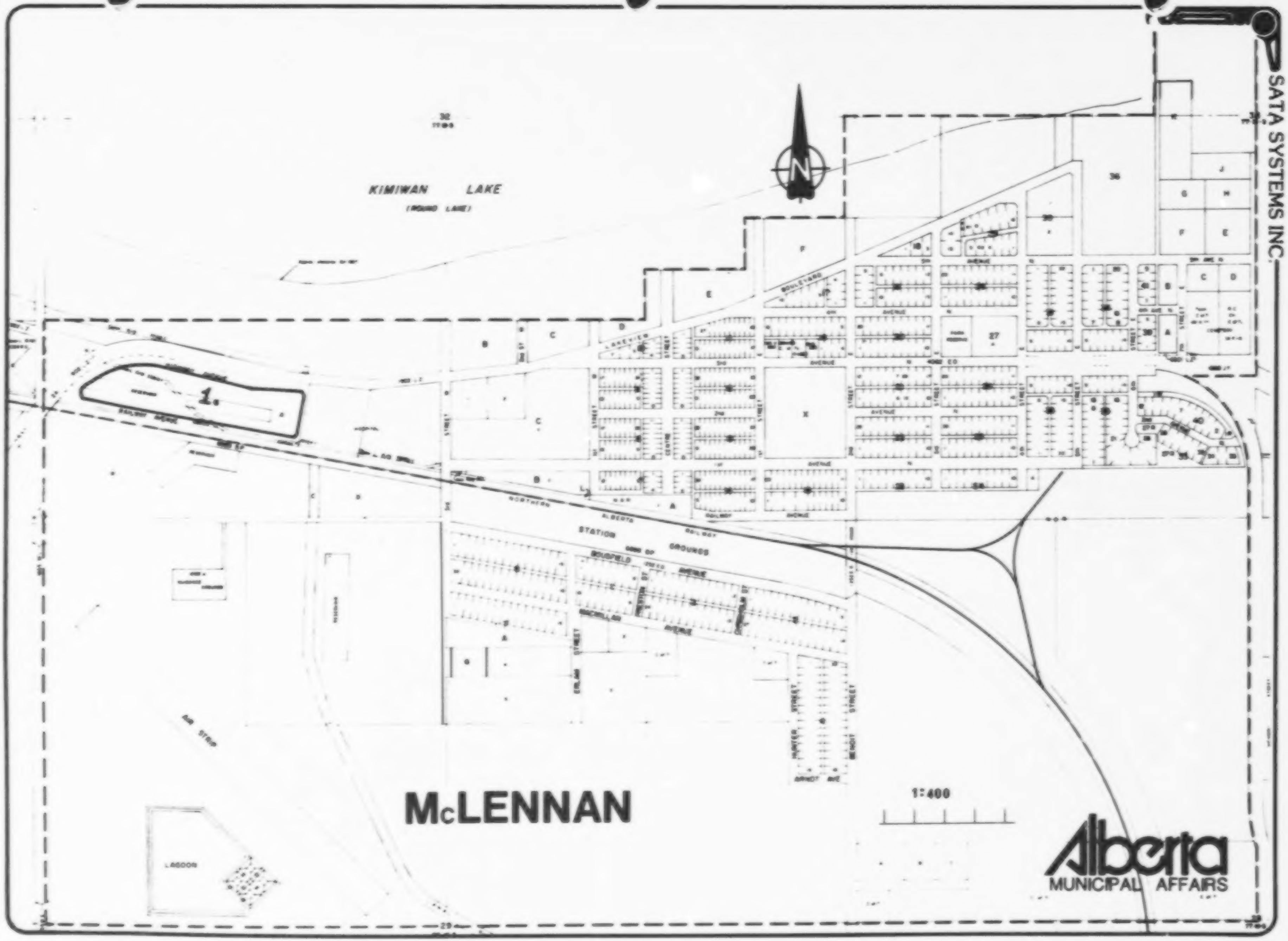
ALBERTA AGRICULTURE	
District Agriculturist	Phone: 837-2211
Hail & Crop Insurance	Phone: 837-2521
District Home Economist	Phone: 837-2211
Agriculture Development Corp.	Phone: 837-2211
ALBERTA APICULTURE	Phone: 837-2252
ALBERTA ATTORNEY GENERAL	
Provincial Court	Phone: 837-2531
Defense Office	Phone: 837-2039
Prosecutor's Office	Phone: 837-2505
ALBERTA ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES	
Fish & Wildlife Division	Phone: 837-2505
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT SERVICES	
Operating & Maintenance Division	Phone: 837-2113
ALBERTA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD	Phone: 837-2511
ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL	
Driver Examination	Phone: 837-2565
ALBERTA TREASURY BRANCH	Phone: 837-2218

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

POST OFFICE	Phone: 837-2544

9.3

TOWN
OF
McLENNAN


SATA SYSTEMS INC.
KIMIWAN LAKE
(ROUND LAKE)
BOULEVARD
LAKEVIEW
NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAY
STATION GROUNDS
BOUSFIELD AVENUE
MACMILLAN AVENUE
ERLAM STREET
HUNTER STREET
BENOIT STREET
ARNOT AVE
AIR STRIP
LAGOON
McLENNAN
1:400
Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

McLennan is located on Highway #49 in Municipal District #130, approximately 438 km northwest of Edmonton and 76 km southeast of Peace River.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The Town of McLennan began as a settlement on the south shore of Kimiwan Lake near the present-day site of the McLennan Hospital. The community was called Round Lake - a translation of the Indian word "Kimiwan". The settlement was a popular stop for travellers on wagon trails serving Grouard to the southeast, Spirit River to the west, and Peace River to the north. In 1914 Round Lake had three "stopping places", where travellers could obtain food and lodging. The Edmonton-Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway began laying tracks in the area and planned to establish a station at Round Lake if the lake water proved suitable for use in steam locomotives. In 1959 the Railway introduced diesel engines. The steam engine was on its way out and with it the need for stopovers to refill locomotive boilers with water. This was the beginning of a period of change for McLennan and other communities that had prospered as railroad towns.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates the historical population of McLennan for selected years from 1951 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF McLENNAN

Year	Population
1951	1074
1961	1078
1966	1104
1971	1090
1976	1133
1977	1212
1981	1113
1982	1176

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

McLennan, situated in a prime agricultural area is a relatively active trade and service centre for the agricultural industry. The Town, once dependent on the steam railway, experienced an economic slump in the 1960's. Since that time, there has been slow but steady economic growth.

The major crops grown in the area are wheat, barley, canola and oats. In addition to grain, there is also some mixed farming in the area. There is some industry related to the oil and gas development such as trucking and service companies. Other employers include the C.N.R., McLennan General Hospital, McLennan Separate School District, the Northwest Regional Offices of Alberta, Social Services, and the Notre Dame du Lac Nursing Home.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

Tourist services in the McLennan area relate mainly to outdoor activities such as big game and bird hunting, boating, fishing, hiking, and camping.

Winagami Provincial Park, 16 km south and 11 km east of McLennan has camping facilities with 64 sites. In McLennan visitors can also stay at the Town campground. Accommodation facilities consist of the McLennan Hotel (17 units).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #49 runs through McLennan with Highways #49 and #2 intersecting approximately 20 km west of the Town. Internal roads within the town are paved or gravelled.

RAILWAYS - Canadian National Railway, formerly the N.A.R., runs through McLennan, continuing north to Peace River and southeast to High Prairie.

AIRPORTS - There is a paved and lighted 912 meter (3000 ft.) runway located 13 km west of McLennan. The closest commercial airport with scheduled flights and air freight facilities is located in Peace River, 76 km northwest of McLennan.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers passenger and freight services to Slave Lake, Peace River and Edmonton twice daily.

UTILITIES - All modern utility services are available in McLennan including natural gas, electric power, treated water and piped in sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - There are two schools in McLennan. The Ecole Providence, offering kindergarten to grade nine, had a total 1981-82 student enrollment of 200. The McLennan Public School, offering grades one to eight, had a 1981-1982 enrollment of 74 students. Ecole Providence is under the McLennan Separate School District #30 while the McLennan Public School is under the High Prairie School Division. High school students are bussed to Donnelly. A Day Care Centre has also been established in McLennan.

RECREATION - McLennan's recreational facilities which include an arena, a curling rink with three sheets of ice, a golf course, ball diamonds, tennis courts, a wading pool and a library. The Golden Age Club is a drop-in centre for senior citizens.

HEALTH FACILITIES - McLennan has one 65-bed hospital administered by the McLennan General Hospital and Nursing Home #90. There are two medical clinics, four doctors, and the Notre Dame due Lac Nursing Home with 50 beds. A year round mobile dental unit provides dental services to the town.

SOCIAL HOUSING - The nearest social housing facilities are located in Peace River.

HOUSING INVENTORY - McLennan has 390 single family dwellings, one 23-unit apartment building and one mobile home park. The Town, together with Alberta Housing Corporation, have jointly developed 40 serviced residential lots.

FIRE PROTECTION - McLennan has a volunteer fire department consisting of 18 volunteers and two pumper trucks. The fire department provides services to the Town of McLennan and the Municipal District.

POLICE - There is a R.C.M.P. detachment of 7 members who provide police services as far west as Eaglesham and approximately half way to High Prairie.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - The Legion Manor for senior citizens provides 11 self-contained housing units.

BANKING FACILITIES - The Town has Toronto Dominion and Treasury Branch for banking facilities.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Town of McLennan was incorporated on February 11, 1948. The Town is governed by a mayor and six councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Administrator: Laurent Lamoureux

Address:
Town of McLennan
P.O. Box 356
McLENNAN, Alberta
TOH 2LO

Phone: (403) 324-3065

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Town of McLennan for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $527,996.21. The total expenditure for the same period was $535,175.95. The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property was 81.70 mills.

MCLENNAN DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

ALBERTA ADVANCED EDUCATION & MANPOWER

CVC Separate School	Phone: 324-3783

ALBERTA ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

Ranger Station	Phone: 324-3082

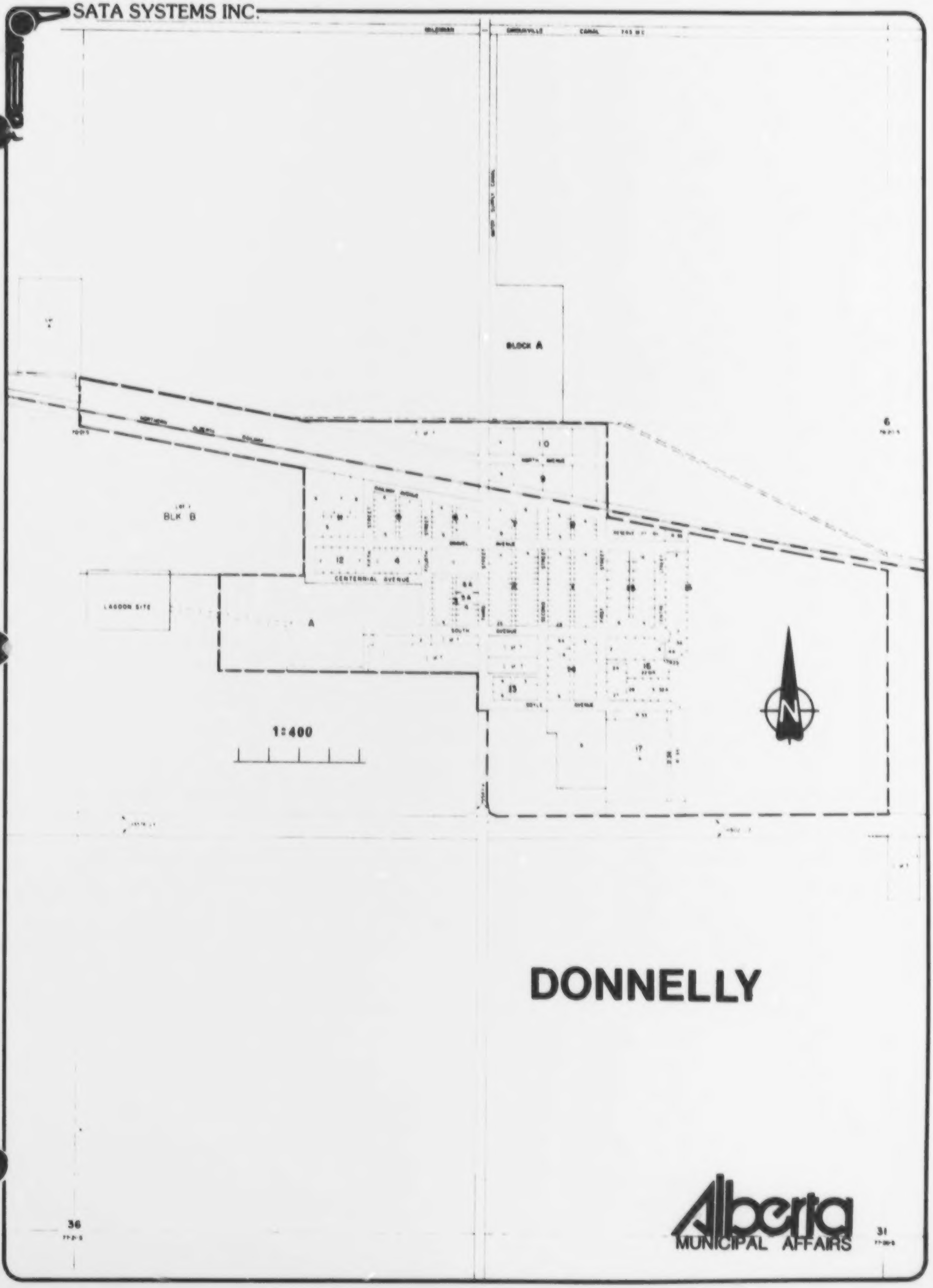
ALBERTA SOCIAL SERVICES & COMMUNITY HEALTH	Phone:	324-3960
ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION	Phone:	324-3951
ALBERTA TREASURY BRANCH	Phone:	324-3975 324-3791

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

POST OFFICE	Phone:	324-3623

VILLAGE
OF
DONNELLY

SATA SYSTEMS INC.


BLOCK A
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NORTH AVENUE
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BLK B
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CENTENNIAL AVENUE
LAGOON SITE
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SOUTH AVENUE
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DOYLE AVENUE
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DONNELLY

Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Village of Donnelly is an agricultural community located in the Municipal District of Smoky River #130, approximately 85 km south of the Town of Peace River. It is located near the junction of Highway #2, running north to Peace River and Highway #49, running west to the British Columbia border.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The colony of Saint Jean Baptiste de Falher was settled in 1912. By 1913 a store and post office had been established. The colony then divided. Some members of the colony moved several kilometers west from the original settlement and established the present day town of Falher. In the same year the original settlement received its name, Donnelly, from a vice-president of the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and B.C. Railway (also known as the Expensive, Destructive & Badly Constructed Railway).

The people of Donnelly were determined to have their own church. Their hard work and dedication resulted in the completion of the first church-chapel in 1918. The Immigration Hall, constructed in 1916, was another building that played a major role in the history of Donnelly and the region. It served both as a popular meeting and socializing place, as well as a local health centre in 1918 when an epidemic of Spanish influenza ravished the region. After the 1920's the community continued to grow and was granted Village status in 1955.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates the historical population of Donnelly for selected years from 1956 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF DONNELLY

Year	Population
1956	265
1961	289
1966	249
1971	274
1976	278
1977	312
1978	312
1979	340
1982	362

Source: Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

Agriculture is the base of Donnelly's economy. The average farm size in the area increased from 226 acres (90 ha) with 16% cultivation in 1916, to 310 acres (126 ha) with 46% cultivation in 1941. Mechanized farm equipment further expanded farm size to 680 acres (246 ha) by 1971.

Grains and forage crops continue to be the main economic base of the area. Honey production is also a significant industry in Donnelly and the surrounding area. Falher, 4 km west of Donnelly, remains the larger agricultural service center. Donnelly residents are employed in the retail, government, educational, agricultural and medical service sectors. The largest single employer in Donnelly is the High Prairie School Division #48.

Paroisse du Sacre Coeur in Donnelly

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

The main tourist attraction for Donnelly is the Regional Fair, held annually at the Smoky River Regional Fair Grounds. There are camping facilities, food stands, and a race track on the grounds. During the fair, chuckwagon and chariot races, dance bands, tractor pulling competitions, and other popular events attract many people. Handicrafts and art displays are on exhibit in the Donnelly Sportex adjacent to the fairgounds.

A public campground is also located at the Smoky River Bridge approximately 8 km west of Donnelly. The Donnelly Corner Motel, 2 km west of the Village, has 16 units available for tourist accommodation.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Donnelly is just east of the intersection of primary Highway #2 and #49 in M.D. #130. Highway #2 continues north to Peace River (85 km) and Highway #49 continues west to Rycroft (104 km). All roads in the Village are gravel with the exception of a paved main street.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway, formerly the N.A.R., runs through Donnelly, continuing west to Rycroft and then south to Grande Prairie.

AIRPORTS - The Smoky River Regional Airport is a paved and lighted airport, 1 km from Donnelly. This airport serves the entire M.D. The nearest commercial airport with commercial services and air freight facilities is located at Peace River, 85 km north of Donnelly.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers passenger and freight services twice daily in both north and south directions.

UTILITIES - Donnelly has all the modern utility services including natural gas, electric power and piped, treated water and sewage facilities. Northwestern Utilities provides gas services in the Village, while the East Peace Gas Co-op serves the rural surrounding area.

SCHOOLS - Donnelly has one regional school that accommodates pre-school and grades 1 to 12. The school is operated by the High Prairie School Division and had a 1982 total enrollment of 500.

RECREATION - The Donnelly Sportex, adjacent to the Smoky River Regional Fairgrounds, is the main recreation centre for the community. It contains an arena used for hockey and ice skating, and a community hall used for banquets, cultural events and other local celebrations. There is a renovated drop-in centre for senior citizens. Other facilities in the community include ball diamonds and two new playground parks.

HEALTH FACILITIES - A hospital, medical clinic, and mobile dental clinic are available to Donnelly residents in McLennan, 13 km east of Donnelly. A nurse from the Falher sub-office of the Peace River Health Unit #10, visits Donnelly weekly.

SOCIAL HOUSING - There is no social housing available in Donnelly.

HOUSING INVENTORY - According to the Village office, Donnelly had 110 single family units (including mobile homes) in July 1981. There are a total of 15 apartment units, and 2 duplex units. Twenty serviced residential lots were available in 1982.

FIRE PROTECTION - Donnelly has a twelve-member volunteer fire brigade containing one pumper truck and one mobile auxiliary pumper unit. The Donnelly Fire Department serves both the local townsite and surrounding area.

POLICE - The R. C. M. P. Detachment in McLennan is responsible for police protection in the Village of Donnelly.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - There is a senior citizen residence in Donnelly with eight self-contained units. An additional 8 units are presently in the planning stages.

BANKING FACILITIES - The banking facility in Donnelly is the Caisse Francalta Credit Union.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Village of Donnelly was incorporated in 1955. The Village is governed by a mayor and 2 councillors.

The Administrative staff member is:

Municipal Secretary: Dennis Maisonneuve

Address:

Village of Donnelly
P. O. Box 200
Donnelly, Alberta

Phone: (403) 925-3835

FINANCIAL DATA

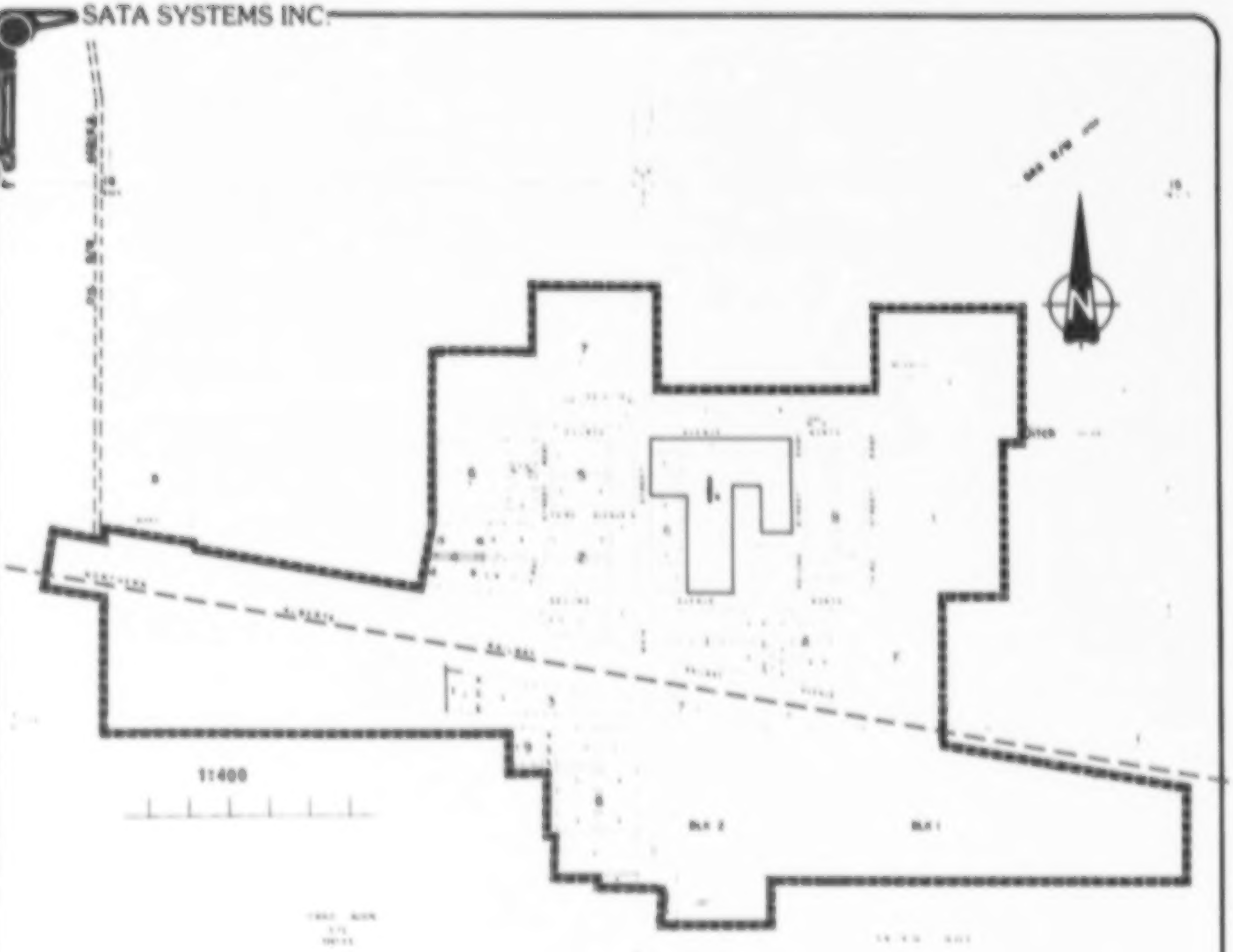
The total General Operating Revenue for Donnelly for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was $295,940. The total expenditure for the same period was $238,752. The residential mill rate for 1981 was 70.08 mills. The debenture debt mill rate for the same period was 18.00.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Donnelly is a small community providing only basic services. Many Donnelly residents are employed in Falher or McLennan but choose to reside in Donnelly because of the lower cost of living and the community spirit. This is reflected in the generous support for various community projects. The result is a wide range of recreational facilities for a community of its size.

VILLAGE
OF
GIROUXVILLE

SATA SYSTEMS INC.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GIROUXVILLE

Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Village of Girouxville is located in Municipal District #130 just north of Highway #49 on secondary Highway #744. Girouxville is approximately 65 km south of Peace River and 155 km northeast of Grande Prairie.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

In 1915, when the railway came through the area, a station was built at a community named Fowler. At the request of local residents, the name of the community was changed to Girouxville, after a Quebec missionary, Father Jean-Baptiste Henri Giroux who established the parish of Notre Dame de Lourdes. In 1928, Girouxville was moved 2 miles west of its original site and the old Girouxville site was renamed Dreau. A church was built at the new site but it wasn't until August of 1929 that the community's first resident priest arrived. In 1930, the first grain elevator and the first school in the district were built. Girouxville developed into a community with residents sharing a common French-Canadian heritage. In 1951 the community was incorporated as a village.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates Girouxville's historical population for selected years from 1956 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF GIROUXVILLE

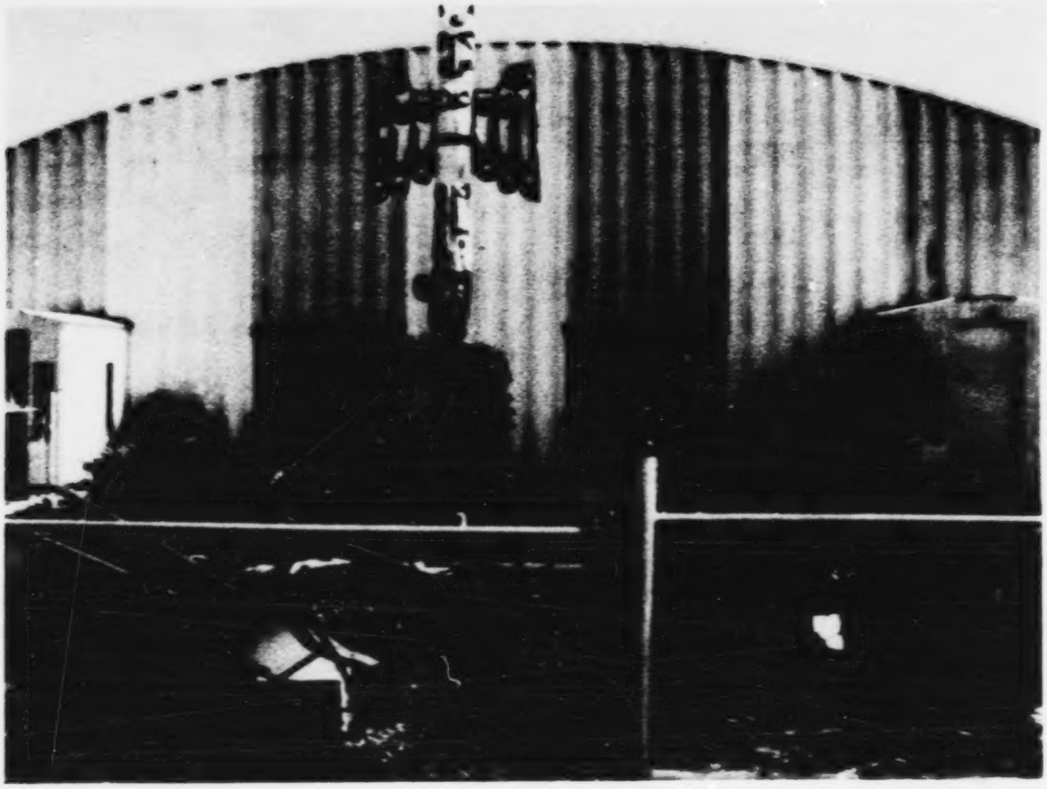
YEAR	POPULATION
1956	300
1961	318
1966	305
1971	347
1976	303
1977	315
1981	323
1982	352

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

Agriculture is the primary industry of Girouxville with statistics from the Alberta Wheat Pool indicating a total of 99,638 acres (40,339 ha) seeded in the Girouxville area in 1980. Crops grown included wheat, barley, canola, flax and oats. Girouxville also has a large industry based around honey production.

The Village has only a few agricultural and retail services. Most residents travel to Falher for their main services as Falher is considered to be the primary trade centre in the area. There is not a significant amount of work related to the oil and gas industry in Girouxville although a few businesses in oil field servicing are located in the area. Girouxville is a stable farming community that has never experienced a major economic boom or decline.



Girouxville Museum

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

Girouxville, located in one of the earliest agricultural areas in the Peace Country, offers scenic and historic attractions. Tourists are attracted to the area for hunting, fishing and camping activities. Watino Provincial Park, 22 km west of Girouxville and Winagami Provincial Park 46 km southeast of Girouxville, both offer excellent camping and picnic facilities.

The Girouxville Museum, displaying over 2,000 exhibits, is the village's main tourist attraction. The Museum depicts life in the early pioneer days including a mission chapel, a dairy industry, and a carpenter and shoemaker's shop.

Hotel accommodation is provided by the Esquire Hotel (11 units).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - The main access road, secondary Highway #744 running north from primary Highway #49, is paved. Girouxville's main street is paved with other roads gravel.

RAILWAYS - Canadian National Railway, formerly the N.A.R., runs through the Village of Girouxville and continues east to Falher and west to Rycroft and Grande Prairie.

AIRPORTS - The Smoky Regional Airport is located 16 km east of Girouxville. This is a 912 meter, paved and lighted runway facility constructed in 1978. The closest commercial airport with scheduled flights and air freight facilities is in Peace River, 65 km north of Girouxville.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines provides daily bus service in north and south directions.

UTILITIES - Girouxville has a full range of utility services, including piped, treated water, natural gas, electricity, telephone, and piped in sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - The Village has one school under the Falher Consolidated School District offering grades 1 to 9. The total 1981-82 student enrollment was 310.

RECREATIONAL - Facilities in Girouxville include a curling rink, skating rink, wading pool, school gym, baseball diamonds, tennis court, and a golf course under construction which is scheduled for completion in 1984.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Girouxville is serviced by a visiting public health nurse, provided by the Peace River Health Unit. The nearest hospital and ambulance are at McLennan, 32 km east of Girouxville.

SOCIAL HOUSING - The closest social housing available is at Falher.

HOUSING INVENTORY - The village office indicates that there were approximately 100 single family units in the village in 1982.

FIRE PROTECTION - The village has a fire brigade of seventeen volunteers and one fire truck.

POLICE - Girouxville is served by the McLennan R.C.M.P. detachment.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Fourteen self-contained apartment units were completed in the fall of 1981 for senior citizens.

BANKING FACILITIES - The village is served by Caisse Populaire Girouxville Savings & Credit Union.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Girouxville was incorporated as a village on December 31, 1951. The village is governed by a mayor and 2 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Municipal Secretary: A. A. Gagnon

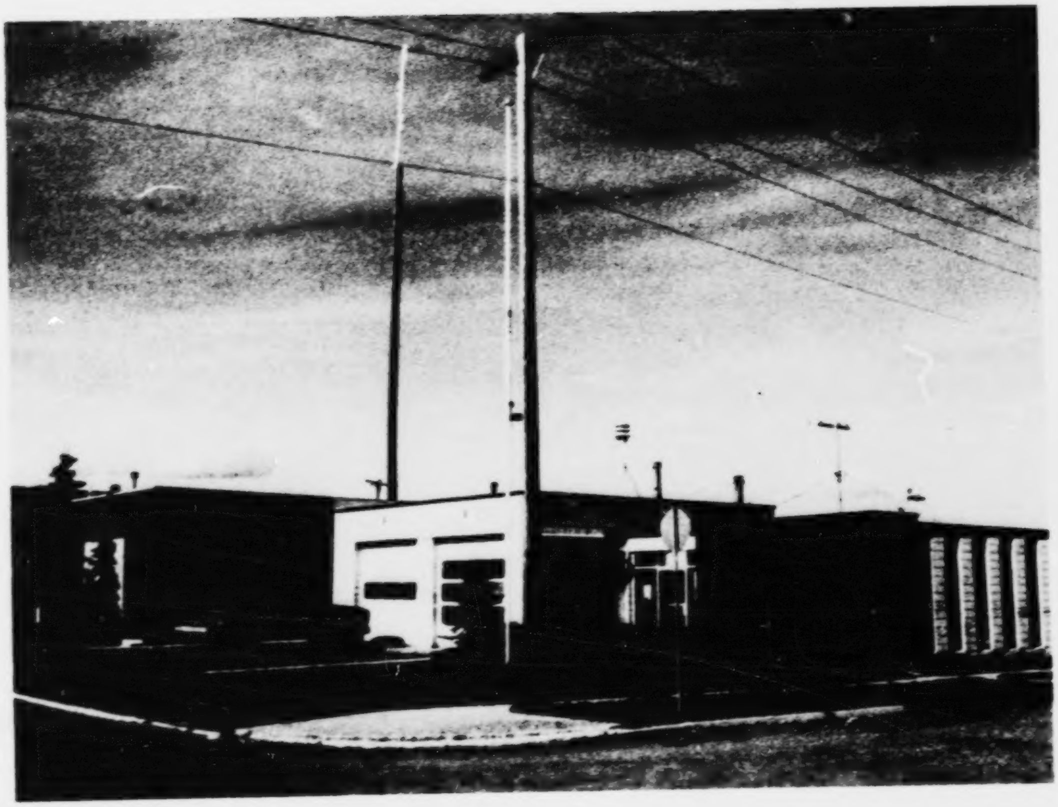
Address: Village of Girouxville
Girouxville, Alberta
TOH 1S0

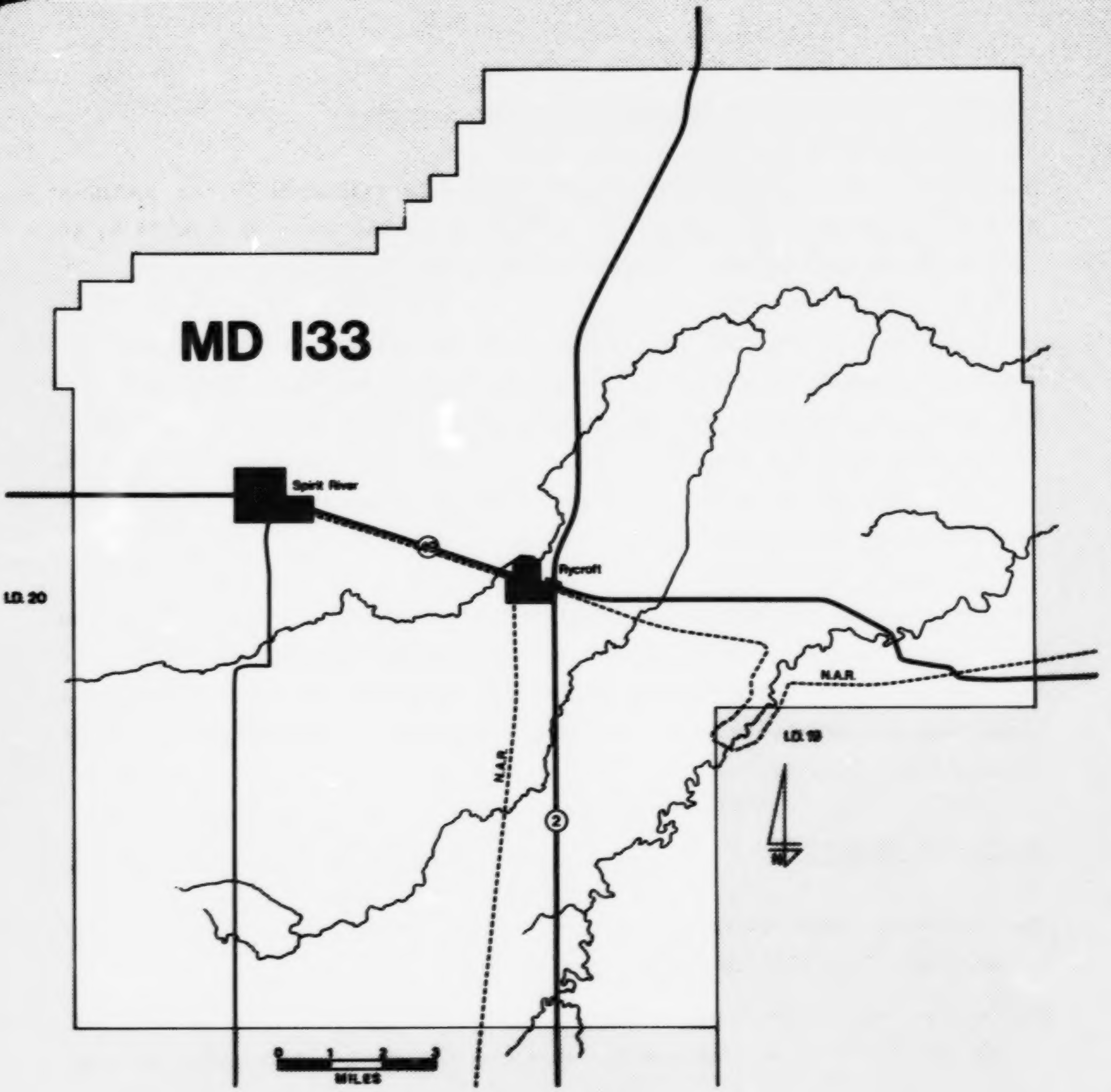
Phone: (403) 323-4270

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the village of Girouxville for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $212,147. The total expenditures for the same period was $283,346.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
#133
(SPIRIT RIVER)




MD 133
Spirit River
Rycroft
I.D. 20
I.D. 19
N.A.R.
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LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Municipal District #133 is located in northwestern Alberta in the southern half of the Peace River region. It is bounded to the north by M.D. #136, to the south and west by I.D. #20, and the east by I.D. #19.

The total area of the M.D. is 170,400 acres (68,981 ha). The topography of the M.D. is mainly flat land broken by the Spirit and Burnt River valleys. The Spirit River flows into the Saddle (Burnt) River which in turn flows into the Peace River outside the Municipal District. There are no lakes in the M.D. Elevations in the M.D. are higher in the southwest Spirit Ridge area and lower in the eastern river areas.

According to the Canadian Land Inventory Classification for agriculture, the M.D. ranges from river valleys with no agricultural capabilty (Class 7) to land having moderate limitations (Class 2). Soils in the M.D. are degraded black and grey-wooded soils. The M.D. contains approximately 508 ha of Alberta Green Zone forest.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table summarizes the historical population of M.D. #133 for select years from 1921 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF M.D. #133

Year	Population
1921	1060
1931	2032
1941	2104
1951	2331
1956	2580
1961	2708
1966	2816
1970	2904
1976	2410
1978	2415
1980	2502
1981	2610
1982	2644

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

Note: Figures include all incorporated towns and villages.

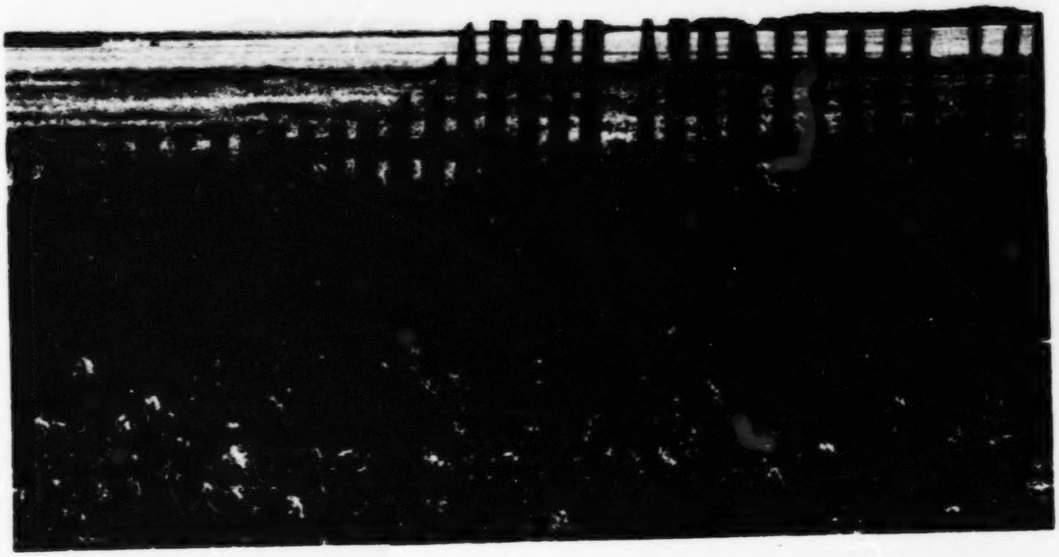
ECONOMIC BASE

The economy of M.D. #133 is used primarily on agriculture and agriculture service industries. Some economic benefits are derived from oil and gas.

This area is Alberta's better farming districts. The earliest farms were established before 1920. According to the 1976 Alberta Census of Agriculture, total farm acreage in M.D. #133 is 168,446 acres (68,196 ha) with the average farm consisting of 755 acres (305 ha). The total improved land in the M.D. is 130,885 acres (52,989 ha) with major crops being barley, wheat, canola and oats. Grass, clover, alfalfa and honey production also play a role in the agricultural economy of the area.

The Town of Spirit River and the Village of Rycroft act as agriculture and retail service centres for the area. Rycroft has three seed cleaning plants and one feed mill in the Village. The two communities also have several fertilizer and farm chemical outlets.

It is anticipated that M.D. #133 will experience positive economic benefits from oil and gas developments, future coal developments and the Dunvegan hydro-electric project if these projects proceed.



Farmland in M.D. 133 Bordering the Saddle Hills

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #2 extends in a north-south direction while primary Highway #49 runs in a east-west direction through the M.D. Secondary Road #731 runs south from the Town of Spirit River to the hamlet of Woking.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway, formerly the Northern Alberta Railway, runs north from Grande Prairie to Rycroft and west from Rycroft to Spirit River. There is no passenger service on this line but freight pickup and delivery services are available at Rycroft.

AIRPORTS - There is an airstrip adjacent to the Town of Spirit River in the M.D. It is a 912 meter all-weather, paved and lighted facility. The closest commercial airstrip is located in the City of Grande Prairie.

UTILITIES - Utility companies servicing the area include Alberta Government Telephones, Alberta Power and Northwestern Utilities.

FIRE PROTECTION - The Spirit River fire department consists of one pumper truck owned by the Town and one owned by the M.D. The M.D. vehicle has a portable auxiliary pump which provides emergency fire protection throughout the area. The fire department has a volunteer fire brigade in Spirit River and extra volunteers in 4 divisions throughout the M.D.

COMMUNICATION - Radio stations received in M.D. #133 include CJXX and CFGP - Grande Prairie, and CKYL - Peace River. Television stations are CBC and CTV Edmonton. The newspaper published in the M.D. is the Rycroft Signal.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal District #133 was established in 1927. The M.D. is governed by a reeve and 3 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Municipal Secretary: Mrs. R.E. Giles

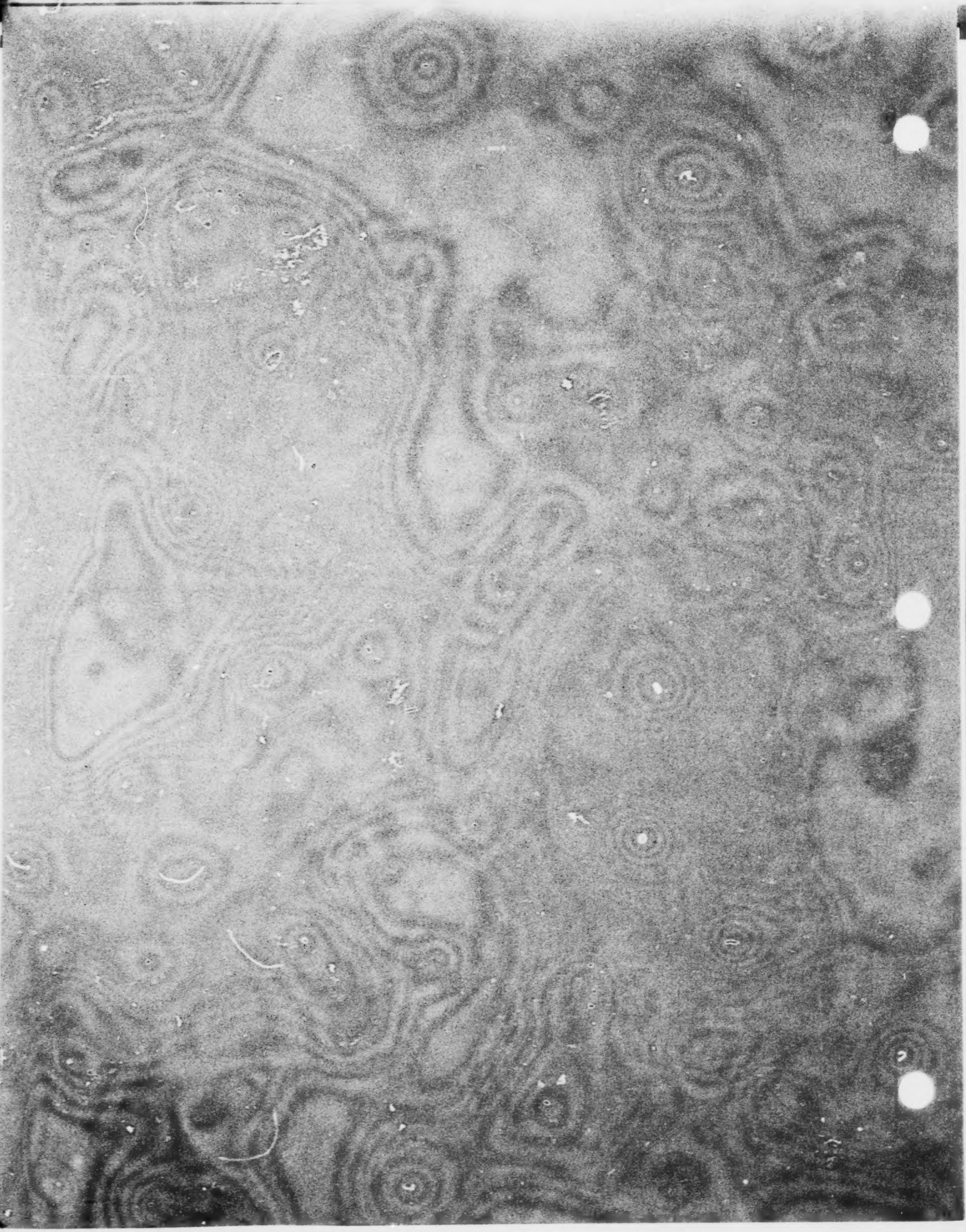
Address:
Municipal District #133
Box 389
Spirit River, Alberta
TOH 3GO

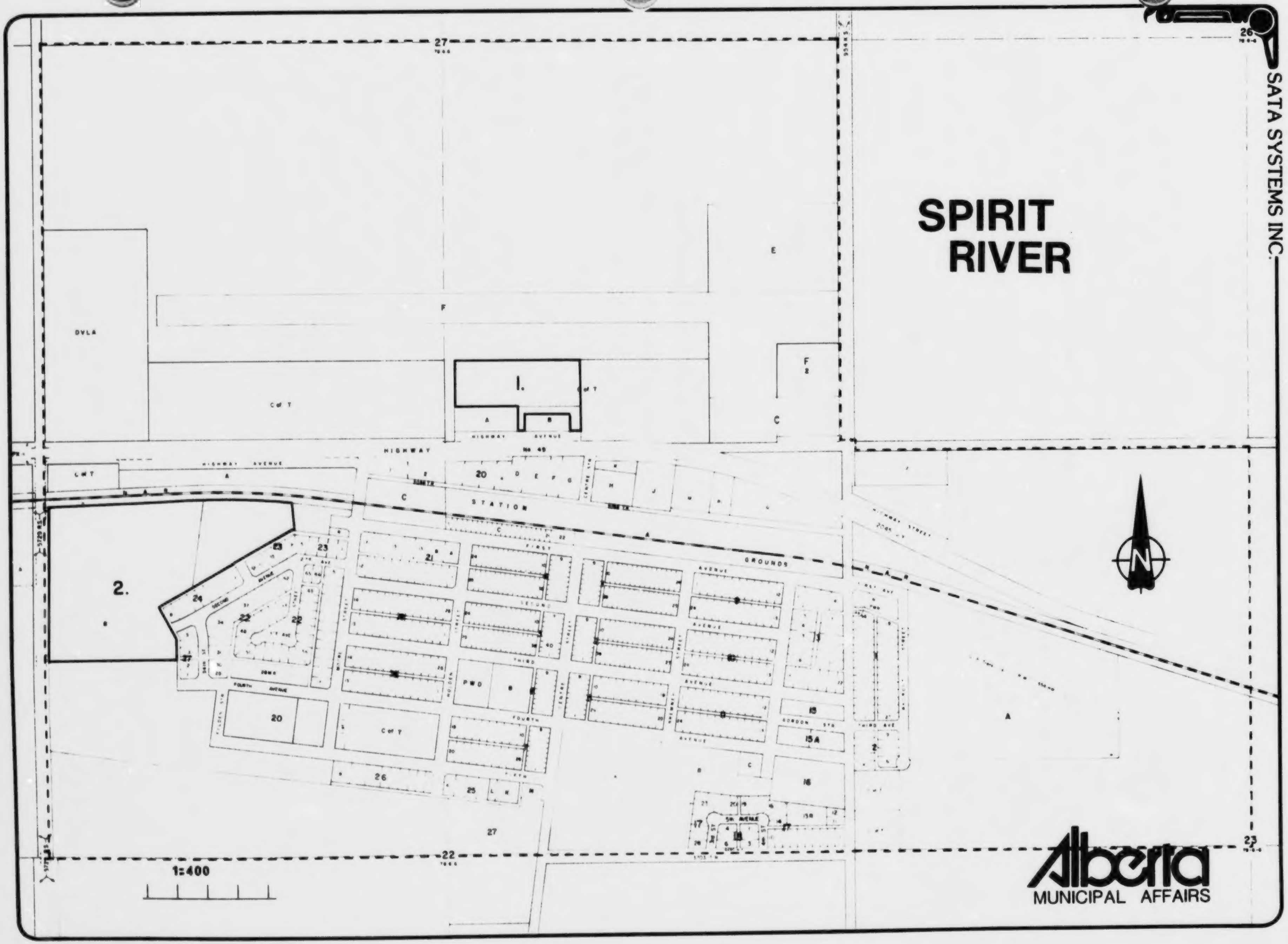
Phone: (403) 864-3500

FINANCIAL DATA

The total general operating revenue for M.D. #133 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 was $801,835. The total expenditure for the same period was $741,174. The general municipal mill rate based on residential property is 117.39.

TOWN
OF
SPIRIT RIVER



SATA SYSTEMS INC.
SPIRIT RIVER
27
26
23
22
HIGHWAY No 49
HIGHWAY AVENUE
STATION
GROUNDS
FIRST AVENUE
SECOND
THIRD
FOURTH AVENUE
FIFTH
CENTRE STREET
HOLDEN
GORDON STR
THIRD AVE
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DVLA
N
1:400
Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Town of Spirit River is located near the intersection of primary Highway #49 and secondary Highway #731 in Municipal District #133. The Town is approximately 76 km north of Grande Prairie and 201 km southwest of Peace River.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The first Catholic missionaries came to Spirit River in 1886 in the wake of the fur trade which had attracted early settlers and the Hudson's Bay Company to the area. The priests had the land surveyed and divided into long river lots similar to lots in Quebec. A Catholic Mission and cemetery were established in the community.

Getting to Spirit River in the early days was quite a travel adventure. One family of settlers, the brodericks, began their journey by train to Athabasca. From Athabasca, they travelled by boat up the Athabasca River to Smith, then called Mirror Landing. After a portage of fourteen miles they again travelled by boat ninety miles up Lesser Slave Lake. This was followed by a week's travel by wagon over the Grouard Trail to Peace River and then on to Spirit River. The Brodericks were one of Spirit River's earliest settlers, establishing themselves in the area on June 1, 1914. In 1917 the Railway was constructed through Spirit River, allowing further community development.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates the historical population of the Town of Spirit River for selected years from 1921 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF SPIRIT RIVER

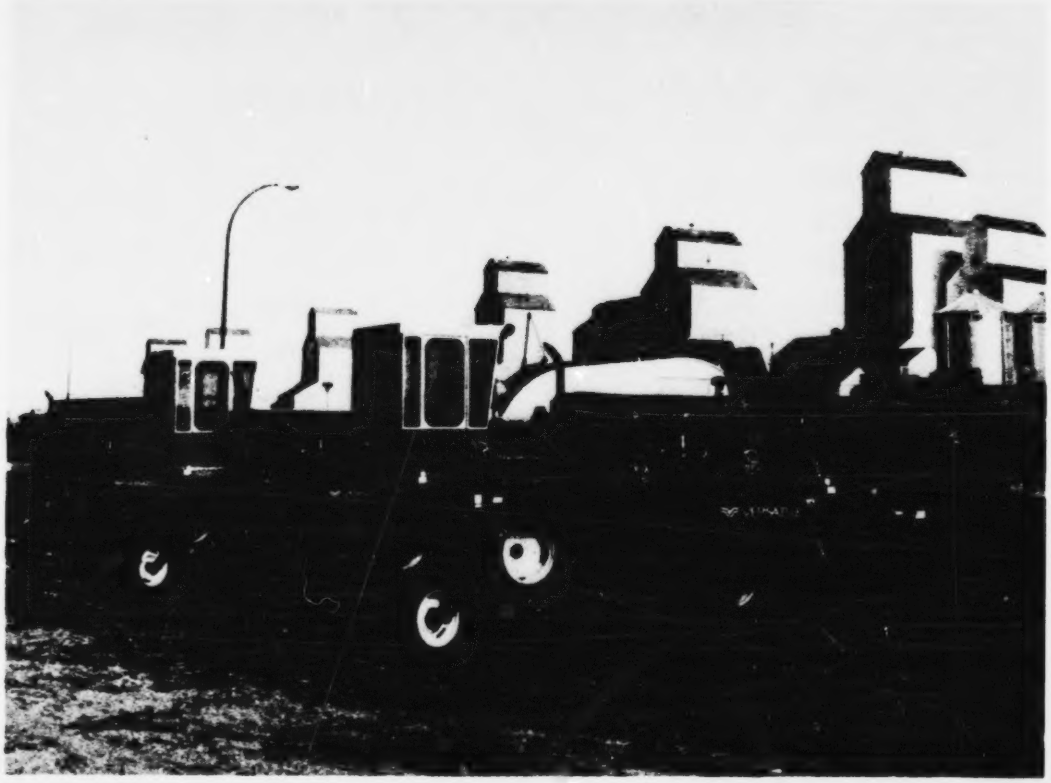
Year	Population
1921	210
1931	232
1941	276
1951	553
1961	890
1966	1034
1971	1091
1976	1020
1980	1107
1981	1094
1982	1104

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

The economic base of Spirit River depends primarily on agriculture and agricultural service industries. The Town acts as a centre for farm equipment dealers and retail businessses. Oil and gas exploration and service industries generate a small amount of revenue and employment in Spirit River. It is anticipated that Spirit River and other small towns in the area will benefit from future hydrocarbon developments and the proposed Dunvegan hydroelectric project.

Other employers in the town include the hospital, doctor and dentist offices, a pharmacy, schools, retail stores, and government offices. A provincial building and a municipal office for I.D. #19, I.D. #20 and M.D. #133 are located in the Town.



Implements Adjacent to Spirit River Elevators

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

Spirit River is located near the Peace River Valley which offers abundant natural beauty and historical attractions. The Dunvegan Historical Site is approximately 30 km northeast of Spirit River. The site has numerous preserved historic buildings including the original Dunvegan Church built in 1883, and outdoor picnic grounds. The Dunvegan suspension bridge, fourth largest in Canada, is also an attraction in the area.

The country around Spirit River offers camping facilities including the Silver Valley Campground, 3 km west of Spirit River with ten sites, and Moonshine Lake Provincial Park, a provincial facility with 50 sites located

29 km west of the Town. Boating, swimming, fishing, hunting, and other outdoor activities are available in the area.

In-town accommodations are provided by the 49 Motel (27 units) and the Spirit River Hotel (20 units).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #49 and Secondary #731 intersect at Spirit River. Highway #49 runs west to Dawson Creek, British Columbia, and east to Rycroft and McLennan.

RAILWAYS - A branch line of the Canadian National Railway, formerly the Northern Alberta Railway, runs east from Spirit River to Rycroft. The line then splits, with one branch heading south to Grande Prairie and the other branch heading east to Falher and Edmonton. No passenger service is available on this line.

AIRPORTS - There is a paved and lighted 912 metre runway at Spirit River. The nearest commercial airport, with services and air freight facilities, is located at Grande Prairie, 76 km south of Spirit River.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers passenger and freight services twice daily north and south.

UTILITIES - Spirit River has all modern utility services including natural gas, electric power, telephone, treated piped water, and sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - Spirit River has two schools under the Spirit River School Division #47. The Spirit River Elementary School, with a 1981-82 enrollment of 158 students, offers grades 1 to 6. The Spirit River High School, with approximately 375 students in 1981-82, offers grades 7 to 12. Ste. Marie's Roman Catholic School, under the Roman Catholic

Separate School Division #36, had a total 1981-82 enrollment of 95 students in grades 1 through 9. Kindergarten classes are also available at the United Church.

RECREATION - Recreational facilities in Spirit River include an arena, a curling rink with 4 sheets of artificial ice, an outdoor swimming pool, baseball diamonds, a soccer field, running track and Centennial Hall, the town's recreation complex. There is a nine-hole golf course located half-way between Rycroft and Spirit River. The School Division has developed a creative playground structure on the school grounds. The town's Agricultural Complex has developed into a year-round facility offering space for exhibits, shows, tennis, roller skating, and other activities.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Spirit River has one 50 bed hospital administered by the Central Peace Hospital Board. There are five doctors available. The Town has a medical clinic and a Sub-office of the Grande Prairie Health Unit No. 20, employing two full-time nurses, two part-time nurses, a part time Home Care Coordinator and one part-time secretary. The office serves an area from the B.C. border to Watino.

SOCIAL HOUSING - Presently there is no social housing available in Spirit River. Alberta Housing Corporation has three lots reserved for future development.

HOUSING INVENTORY - According to the Town office, Spirit River has 417 residential dwellings and four apartment units.

FIRE PROTECTION - Spirit River has a volunteer fire department consisting of a 22 member firefighting team and two pumper trucks. The department serves the Town of Spirit River and the Spirit River Municipal District #133.

POLICE - Spirit River has a R.C.M.P. detachment of five members providing service north to the Peace River at Dunvegan, west to the B.C. border, east to Eaglesham and south to Woking.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Pleasantview Lodge in Spirit River provides nursing home accommodation along with twelve self-contained units for senior citizens.

BANKING FACILITIES - The banking facilities in Spirit River consist of a Treasury Branch and a Royal Bank of Canada.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Town of Spirit River was incorporated on September 18, 1952. The Town is governed by a mayor and 6 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Secretary-Treasurer: Elaine Reid

Address:
Town of Spirit River
Box 130
Spirit River, Alberta
TOH 3GO

Phone: (403) 864-3998

FINANCIAL DATA

The Total General Operating Revenue for the Town of Spirit River for the fiscal year ending December 31,1981 was $906,911 (including taxes); $397,347 (excluding taxes). The total expenditure for the same period was $632,803. The General Municipal mill rate based on residential property for the Town was 93.1 mills.

SPIRIT RIVER DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

ALBERTA AGRICULTURE

District Agriculturalist	Phone: 864-3597
District Home Economist	Phone: 864-3597
Hail and Crop Insurance	Phone: 864-3896
Agricultural Development Corporation	Phone: 864-3597

ALBERTA ATTORNEY GENERAL

Court House	Phone: 864-3802

ALBERTA ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

Ranger Station	Phone: 864-3865

ALBERTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Improvement District Administrator	Phone: 864-3760

ALBERTA RECREATION, PARKS & WILDLIFE

Moonshine Lake Provincial Park	Phone: 864-2266

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL

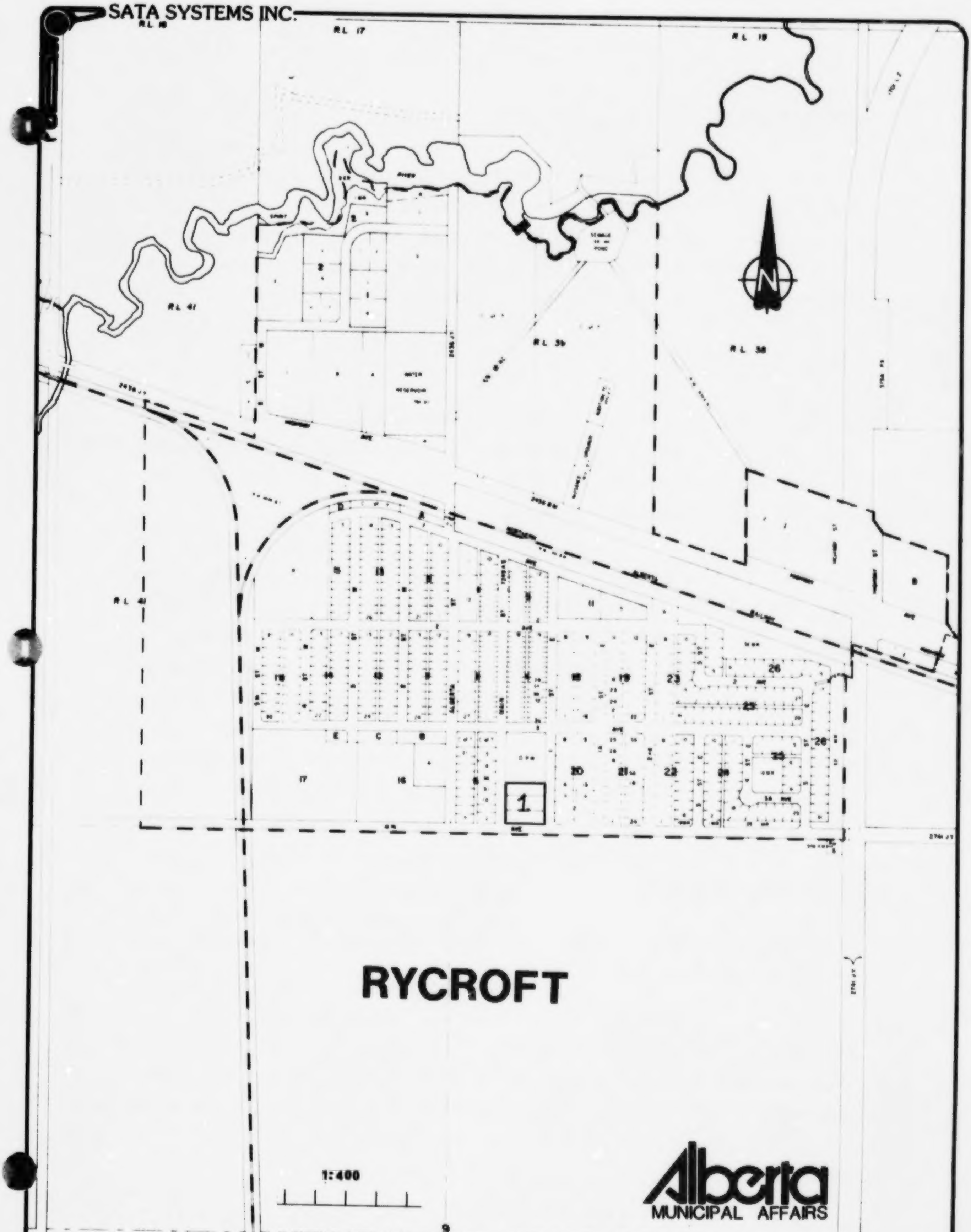
Motor Vehicles Branch	Phone: 864-2361

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

POST OFFICE	Phone: 864-3854

VILLAGE
OF
RYCROFT

SATA SYSTEMS INC.


R.L. 17
R.L. 19
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RYCROFT

Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Village of Rycroft is an agricultural community situated on the southern bank of the Spirit River in M. D. #133. It is located at the crossroads of primary Highway #49 running west to Dawson Creek, and primary Highway #2 running south to Grande Prairie. Rycroft is approximately 68 km north of Grande Prairie.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Initially, the communities of Rycroft and Spirit River were one and the same. In 1920, four years after the arrival of the Northern Alberta Railway, the original settlement split. Two new communities were established at their present day sites.

The first settlers in the Rycroft area arrived in 1915. Soon after their arrival the railway pushed the line through to Rycroft. In a fair attempt to name the community, four pioneers threw their names into a hat. The lucky winner of the draw was an enterprising businessman named R.H. Rycroft. The fertile land of the Spirit River prairie attracted a steady influx of settlers interested in developing the agricultural potential of the area. As the land was cleared numerous farms became established and Rycroft began its growth as a service centre for the surrounding area.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table indicates Rycroft's historical population for selected years from 1951 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF RYCROFT

Year	Population
1951	372
1956	424
1961	500
1966	539
1971	451
1976	533
1978	538
1982	649

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

Agriculture and agriculture related industries form the basic economy of Rycroft. There are three seed cleaning plants and one feed mill located in the Village. In addition to agriculture service industries, oil and gas exploration services generate a small amount of revenue and employment.

It is anticipated that Rycroft, like most villages in the region, will experience positive economic benefits from future oil, gas and coal developments. The anticipated Dunvegan hydro-electric project is also expected to benefit the village economically.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

In addition to the scenery of the nearby Peace River Valley, another tourist attraction in the Rycroft area is the Dunvegan Historical Site, 20 km north of Rycroft. At this location stand a number of preserved historic buildings, including the old Dunvegan Church which was built in 1883. Another point of interest is the Dunvegan suspension bridge, located between Rycroft and Fairview on Highway #2. This bridge is the fourth largest suspension bridge in Canada.

The Rycroft Lions Club hosts an annual Fun Fair in the month of July. The Northern Winter Frolic is held annually in Rycroft during the first week in March. One can watch or participate in snowmobile races, hockey, broomball competitions, and various other winter activities.

There are many campgrounds and picnic sites in the Rycroft area. Among them are Burnt River (16 km south), Cadot Lake (29 km southeast), Dunvegan (20 km north), Manir (11 km east), Moonshine Lake Provincial Park (49 km east), Nordam Park (1 km west), and Woking (16 km south).

Accommodation can be found within Rycroft at the Rycroft Hotel (20 units), the Crossroads Motel (21 units) and the Leprechaun Motor Lodge (10 units).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highways #2 and #49 intersect near Rycroft. Highway #2 runs northeast to Peace River (131 km) and south to Grande Prairie (68 km). Highway #49 runs west to Dawson Creek, British Columbia (112 km), and east to High Prairie (153 km).

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway, formerly the Northern Alberta Railway line runs east from Rycroft to McLennan and then north to Peace River, High Level, and the North West Territories. There is no passenger service on this line but freight pickup and delivery services are available at Rycroft.

AIRPORTS - The closest airstrip is located 8 km west of Rycroft in Spirit River. The air strip is a 912 meter all-weather facility.

The nearest airport with commercial services and air freight facilities is located at Grande Prairie.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers daily passenger and freight services in all directions from Rycroft.

UTILITIES - Rycroft offers all modern utility services including natural gas, electric power, telephone, treated water and sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - Rycroft has one playschool, one kindergarten, and one elementary/junior high school under the jurisdiction of the Spirit River School Division No. 47. Total school 1981-82 enrollment was 155. Senior high school students are bussed to school in Spirit River. The nearest college facilities are the Fairview College and the Grande Prairie Regional College.

RECREATION - Recreation facilities available in Rycroft include the Rycroft arena with artificial ice, the Rycroft Community Hall, the Royal Purple Hall, the community library, the Merry Pioneers Drop-In Centre, and various baseball diamonds. A nine-hole golf course is located half-way between Rycroft and Spirit River. Park facilities include the Nardam Park Campground, 1 km west of Rycroft with ten campsites.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Rycroft is served by a sub-office of the Grande Prairie Health Unit, located in Spirit River. All other medical services such as doctors, dentists, and a hospital are available 8 km west of Rycroft in Spirit River.

SOCIAL HOUSING - No social housing is available in Rycroft.

HOUSING INVENTORY - In May of 1981, Rycroft has 104 fully serviced lots. In addition to single family units, a 12-suite apartment block is being developed.

FIRE PROTECTION - Rycroft has a 19 member volunteer firefighting team and one pumper truck. The Village of Rycroft Fire Department serves the area within the Village limits, while a portable pumper located at the Spirit River Fire Hall serves the larger Municipal District.

POLICE - The R. C. M. P. detachment in Spirit River serves the Village of Rycroft.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - A four-plex housing unit was constructed in 1982 to provide accommodation for senior citizens.

BANKING FACILITIES - The Rycroft Treasury Branch is the banking facility available in the Village.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Rycroft was incorporated as a Village on March 15, 1944. The Village is governed by a mayor and 4 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Secretary-Treasurer - Margaret Barbarich

Address:
Village of Rycroft
P. O. Box 360
Rycroft, Alberta
TOH 3A0

Phone: (403) 765-3652

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Village of Rycroft for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $577,313.03. The total expenditures for the same period was $509,345.74. The General Municipal Mill Rate based on property for the village in 1980 was 42 mills.

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Rycroft has completed work on a $1 million water reservoir treatment project. The project included building a new water treatment and filter plant, and the construction of a 21 million gallon capacity weir. The weir is a safeguard against summer dry spells. The treatment and filter plant were completed in the spring of 1982.

Another project in the planning stage is an addition to the Rycroft Community Hall. The new extension would permit marketplace and banquent functions in the hall.

Rycroft has applied for the annexation of a quarter section of land bordering on the east side of the Village. This parcel of land would be used for a light industrial park development, a strip of highway for commercial businesses and an additional spur trackage (for grain elevators, etc.).

Spirit River, 8 km west of Rycroft, is the larger urban center and therefore supplies Rycroft residents with many services.

Grande Prairie, 62 km south, is the nearest city to Rycroft. Many Rycroft residents travel to Grande Prairie for cultural events and to purchase other commodities not available in the Village or Town.

RYCROFT DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

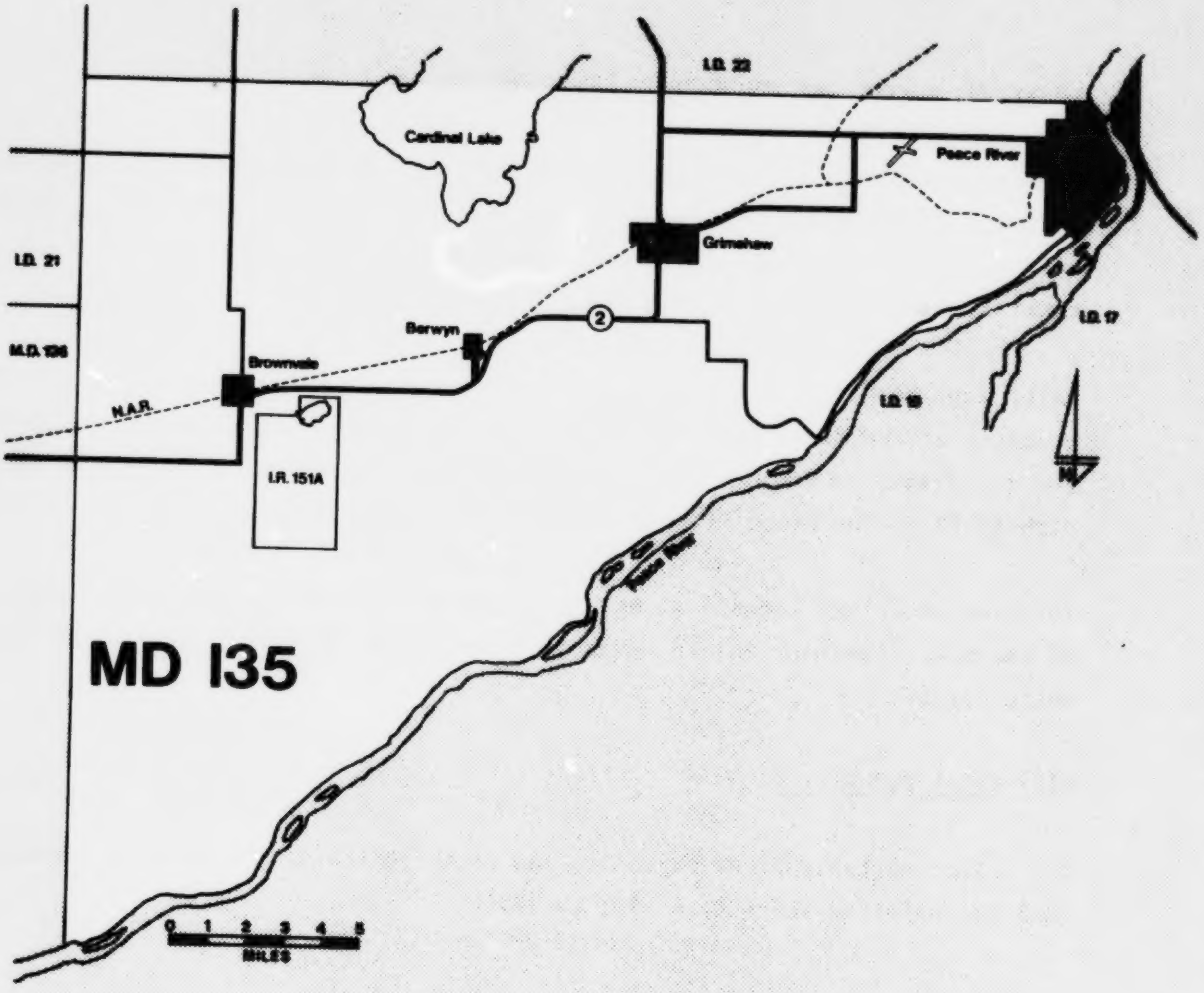
ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION	Phone:	765-3611 765-3076
ALBERTA TREASURY BRANCH	Phone:	765-3624

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

POST OFFICE	Phone:	765-3667

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
#135
(PEACE)

TRAVEL INFORMATION
MILE ZERO
MACKENZIE HIGHWAY


I.D. 22
Cardinal Lake
Peace River
Grimshaw
I.D. 21
M.D. 136
Berwyn
2
Brownvale
N.A.R.
I.R. 151A
I.D. 17
I.D. 19
N
Peace River
MD 135
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MILES

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Municipal District of Peace #135 is located in the northwestern Peace River region. It is bounded to the north by I.D. #22, to the south by I.D. #19, to the east by I.D. #17, and to the west by I.D. #21 and M.D. #136. The total area of M.D. #135 is 92,610 ha (228,746 acres).

Major topographical features include the Peace River, forming the southern boundary of the M.D., and Cardinal Lake in the northern portion of the M.D. The topography is mainly flat rolling plains, decreasing in elevation from Highway #2 to the Peace River Valley.

Forested areas are located primarily on Crown Land in the southwest portion of the M.D. Dominant forest cover includes mixed aspen, poplar, birch, and white spruce.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table gives an indication of the historical population of M.D. #135 for selected years from 1921 to 1982.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF M.D. #135

Year	Population
1921	1336
1931	2127
1941	2378
1951	2593
1956	2978
1961	3495
1966	4168
1971	3812
1976	2681
1977	3713
1978	3864
1979	4054
1980	4326
1981	4776
1982	4640

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

Note: Figures include all incorporated Towns and Villages.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND TRENDS

Agriculture is the major industry in M.D. #135, generating the largest income and employing the most people. Other significant industries include oil and gas, tourism, retail servicing, forestry, and government services.

According to the 1976 Alberta Census of Agriculture, the total farm acreage in M.D. #135 is 212,731 acres (86,125 ha), with an average farm size of 774 acres (313 ha). The total improved land in the M.D. is 142,176 acres (57,561 ha). Barley accounts for over half of the total grain crop grown, along with wheat, canola and oats. The communities of Grimshaw and Berwyn are important agricultural service centres for the M.D. A Co-op Seed Cleaning Plant and eight grain elevators are located in Grimshaw. Several large farm equipment dealers are established in Berwyn. Market garden crops such as potatoes, cabbage, corn, and tomatoes are grown with the aid of irrigation equipment in the Shaftesbury Trail area along the Peace river. Although the forestry industry contributes less to the economy of M.D. #135 than agriculture, it is important to note that three sawmills are located 48 km north of Grimshaw in the Peace River forest area of I.D. #22.

Resource developments in the M.D. and surrounding area with economic potential include the Dunvegan and Elmsworth natural gas fields, the development of B.C. coal deposits, the Dunvegan hydro-electric project and the Clear Hills iron-ore discovery. The Shell In-Situ Pilot Project near Peace River could have a significant effect on the economy of the entire area if further development occurs. There is every indication that the agriculture industry will continue to be the major employer in the M.D., with the oil and gas industry providing some seasonal off-farm employment.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highways #2 and #2A run in an east-west direction through M.D. #135. Primary Highway #35 (the MacKenzie Highway) starts at Mile Zero in the Town of Grimshaw and continues north to the Northwest Territories. Alberta Transportation's road improvement plans include upgrading Secondary Road #685 from Grimshaw west to the B.C. border.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway, formerly the N.A.R., provides rail services in M.D. #135. The railway passes through Brownvale, Berwyn, Grimshaw and Peace River. Railway facilities are presently being upgraded to handle fully loaded grain cars.

AIRPORTS - The Town of Grimshaw has a 912 meter grass landing strip. The main commercial airport in the M.D. is located in Peace River.

UTILITIES - Utility companies servicing the area include the North Peace Gas Co-op, Northwestern Utilities, Alberta Power, and Alberta Government Telephones.

FIRE PROTECTION - The M.D. provides a fire truck (800 gallon/3,632 litre capacity) to the hamlet of Brownvale and the Village of Berwyn. These communities man the trucks with volunteer fire departments.

COMMUNICATION - The two television channels received in the M.D. are CBC and CTV. Radio stations include CJXX and CFGP - Grande Prairie, CKYL - Peace River and CBC-FM. Newspapers available are the Mile Zero News from Grimshaw, the North Peace Pictorial, the Fairview Post, and the Peace River Record Gazette.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal District #135 is governed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs. He is assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of a reeve and 4 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

M.D. Administrator: Mr. Goodhope

Address:
Municipal District #135
Box 34
Berwyn, Alberta
TOH OEO

Phone: (403) 338-3845

FINANCIAL DATA

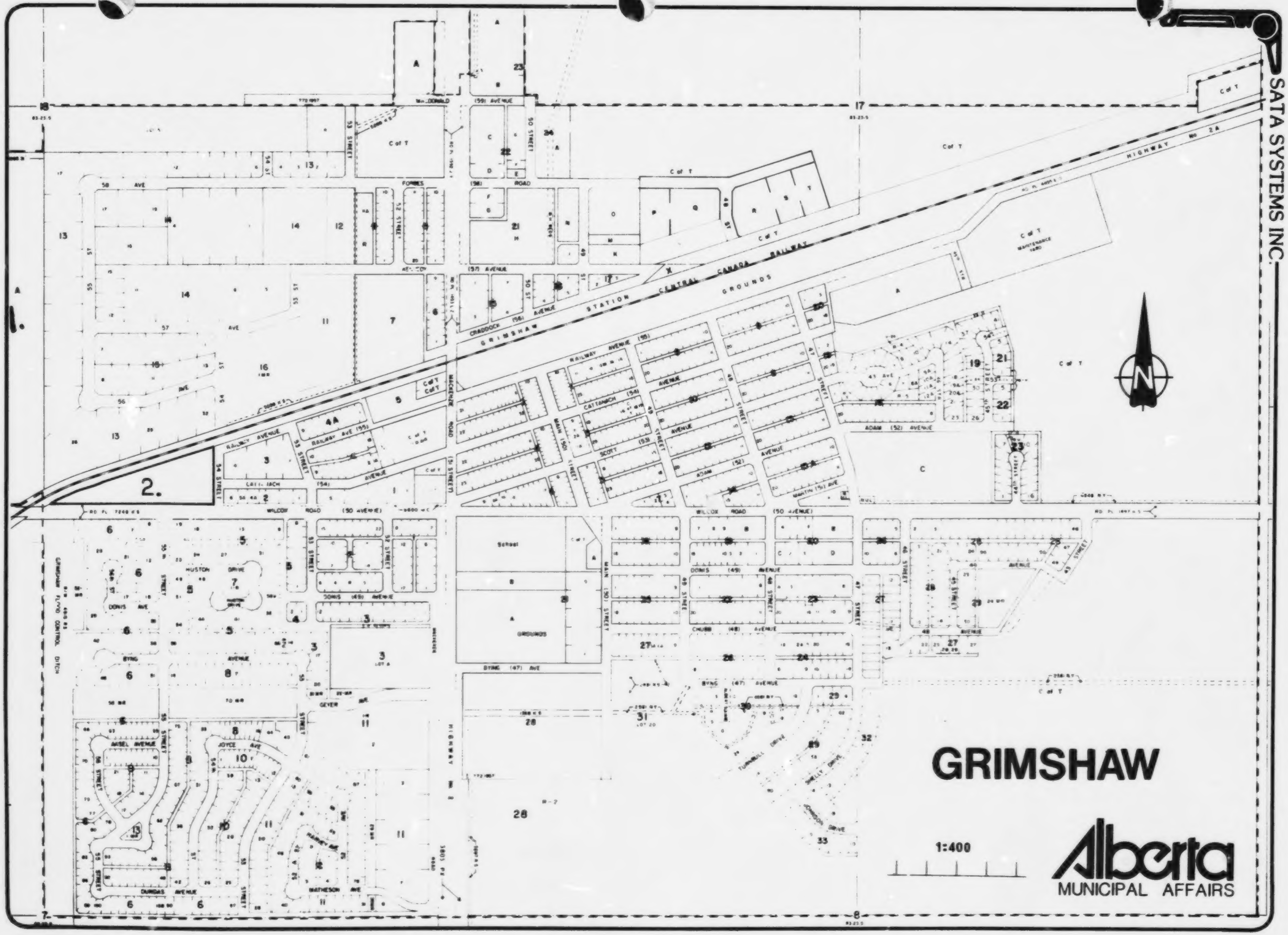
The total General Operating Revenue for M.D. #135 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $1,544,821. The total expenditure for the same period was $1,515,450. The General Municipal Mill Rate based on residential property was 34 mills.

HAMLETS

BROWNVALE - Brownvale, with a population of 145, is located approximately 50 km southwest of the Town of Peace River on primary Highway #2. There is one school in Brownvale operated by the Peace River School Division. The school, with an enrollment of 34 in 1982-83, teaches grades 1 to 8. Other facilities include a community hall, curling and skating rinks, a general store and a post office. There are approximately 45 housing units in Brownvale with a new residential subdivision being developed to provide an additional 10 lots. All modern utility services are available, with a new municipal water and sewage system in place. There is a 10-member volunteer fire department and one pumper truck.

TOWN
OF
GRIMSHAW

Treasury Branch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HIGHWAY No 2A
CENTRAL CANADA RAILWAY
STATION GROUNDS
GRIMSHAW
CRADDOCK (56) AVENUE
RAILWAY AVENUE (55)
CATTANACH (54) AVENUE
SCOTT (53) AVENUE
ADAM (52) AVENUE
MARTIN (51) AVE
WILCOX ROAD (50 AVENUE)
DOMIS (49) AVENUE
CHUBB (48) AVENUE
BYNG (47) AVENUE
MAIN (50) STREET
MACKENZIE ROAD (51 STREET)
47 STREET
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JOYCE AVE
MATHESON AVE
DUNDAS AVENUE
HASEL AVENUE
TURNBULL DRIVE
SHELLY DRIVE
JOHNSON DRIVE
GEYER
FORBES
McDONALD
(59) AVENUE
(58) ROAD
HIGHWAY No 2
School
GROUNDS
MAINTENANCE YARD
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LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Town of Grimshaw, located near the junction of primary Highways #2 and #36, represents "Mile Zero" of the MacKenzie Highway. Grimshaw is located in M.D. #135 approximately 25 km west of Peace River and 462 km northwest of Edmonton.

HISTORIAL SYNOPSIS

The Central Canada Railway completed the laying of tracks from McLennan to Peace River Crossing in 1916. The following year the tracks were extended west and a station site chosen at what was to become Grimshaw. Central Canada Railway purchased the site before the railway route was officially announced so that it was able to derive additional revenue through land sales. The site was surveyed in 1921.

The late 20's were years of growth for Grimshaw. In 1926 the Security Company built the Village's first grain elevator and local businessman Matt Wilcox opened a pool room and barbershop. Around 1927 four new businesses came into existence - a general store, a butcher shop, a drugstore, and a restaurant.

Grimshaw was incorporated as a Village in March 1930. The 30's proved to be lean years for the Village. There were bankruptcies and little construction during the decade. In the 1940's the community embarked on its present day path as an agricultural and service centre.

Grimshaw was named after Dr. M.E. Grimshaw, a pioneer doctor who established a practice in Peace River Crossing in 1914. He served on the Village Council for many years and held the positions of Reeve, Village Commissioner and Mayor, from which he resigned in 1922.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The historical population of Grimshaw for selected years from 1931 to 1982 is shown in the following table.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF GRIMSHAW

Year	Population
1931	137
1941	169
1951	564
1956	904
1961	1,095
1966	1,376
1971	1,714
1976	1,665
1977	1,667
1978	1,806
1979	1,950
1980	2,209
1981	2,368
1982	2,488

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

ECONOMIC BASE

Although the economic base of Grimshaw is dependent primarily on agriculture, the Town has an expanding economic base attributable to oil and gas exploration in the area and related service industries. Grimshaw has a Co-op seed cleaning plant, eight grain elevators for the area, and an expanding agriculture-services industry.

The proposed Shell In-Situ Tar Sands Plant could effect the economy of Grimshaw as a residential settlement location for the employees. This would increase Grimshaw's population and strengthen the construction and retail service industries.

The forest industry adds to the economy of Grimshaw, with three sawmills located 48 km north of Grimshaw in the Peace River Forest area.

Most basic services and amenities are available in Grimshaw, reducing the need for residents to travel to Peace River or Grande Prairie for such commodities.

Town of Grimshaw Fire Hall

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

Grimshaw is at "Mile Zero" of the Mackenzie Highway, which extends 471 km north from Grimshaw to the Northwest Territories. The area in and around Grimshaw is particularly renowned for big game hunting, fishing, camping and other outdoor sports. Queen Elizabeth Provincial Park and Lac Cardinal are located approximately 8 km north of Town. There are 56 sites for overnight camping and excellent facilities for all types of outdoor sports. Within the Town, there is the Grimshaw campsite with 20 overnight camping sites.

Accommodation in Grimshaw can be found at the Dee-Jay Motel (15 units), the Grimshaw Hotel (30 units) and the Mile Zero Motor Inn (48 units).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highways #2 and #35 intersect at Grimshaw. Highway #2 continues northeast to Peace River (26 km). The majority of the roads in Grimshaw are paved.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway runs through Grimshaw, continuing northeast to Peace River and southwest to Fairview. This line offers freight pickup and delivery only.

AIRPORTS - The Town of Grimshaw owns a 912 meter (3000 ft.) grass airstrip, used for light aircraft. The closest commercial airport with scheduled flights and air freight facilities is located at Peace River, 26 km northeast of Grimshaw.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers daily passenger services from Grimshaw in all directions.

UTILITIES - Grimshaw has all modern utility services including natural gas, electric power, telephone, treated piped water and sewage facilities. A new Town well, cost-shared with Alberta Environment, is operational with the capacity to expand to serve a population of 15,000. The water is natural well water requiring minimal treatment.

SCHOOLS - Grimshaw has two schools under the Peace River School Division #10. In 1981-82, the Grimshaw Junior and Senior High School had a total student enrollment of 228 and the Kennedy Elementary School had a total student enrollment of 259. The Holy Family Separate School, under the Peace River Separate School Division, had a 1981-82 enrollment of 205 students. There is also a kindergarten class and a playschool located in Grimshaw.

RECREATION - The Town of Grimshaw has completed their community recreation project, covering a central 20-acre site. Included in the project is a curling rink, an indoor swimming pool, a paddling pool, playgrounds, tennis courts, a tobaggan hill, a hockey arena, baseball diamonds, and a banquet hall and meeting facilities. Other recreation facilities include an outdoor skating rink, a library, a golf course northwest of town, and the New Horizons Drop-in Centre for senior citizens.

HEALTH FACILITIES - A decision has been made to construct a 25-bed hospital in Grimshaw. The closest hospitals are located in Berwyn, 11 km west of Grimshaw and Peace River, 25 km northeast. Grimshaw has one doctor available and a sub-office of the Peace River Health Unit.

SOCIAL HOUSING - Grimshaw participates in the Employment, Counselling and Relocation Services Program. The program has three housing units available to assist people in relocating their employment opportunities in Grimshaw.

HOUSING INVENTORY - Information from the Grimshaw Town office indicates that in 1981 there were approximately 800 single family units, 10 duplex units, an 18 unit apartment building, and 19 mobile homes in three trailer courts. Approximately 200 serviced residential lots are available with four residential subdivisions in the planning stages.

FIRE PROTECTION - A firehall was recently constructed in Grimshaw. There is a 22-man volunteer fire department, one pumper truck and a van.

POLICE - Grimshaw has a R.C.M.P. detachment with six officers.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Legion Place, a residence consisting of 4 duplex units, offers senior citizen lodging. An additional 16 units for seniors was added in 1983.

BANKING FACILITIES - The Town is served by a Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and an Alberta Treasury Branch.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Grimshaw was incorporated as a Village on February 18, 1930 and as a Town on February 2, 1953. The Town is governed by a mayor and 6 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Town Administrator:	Raymond A. Rondeau

Address:

Town of Grimshaw
P.O. Box 377
Grimshaw, Alberta
TOH 1NO

Phone: (403) 332-4626

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Town of Grimshaw for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $1,178,432.34. The total expenditure for the same period was $1,131,020.66. The general municipal mill rate based on residential property was 49 mills.

GRIMSHAW DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

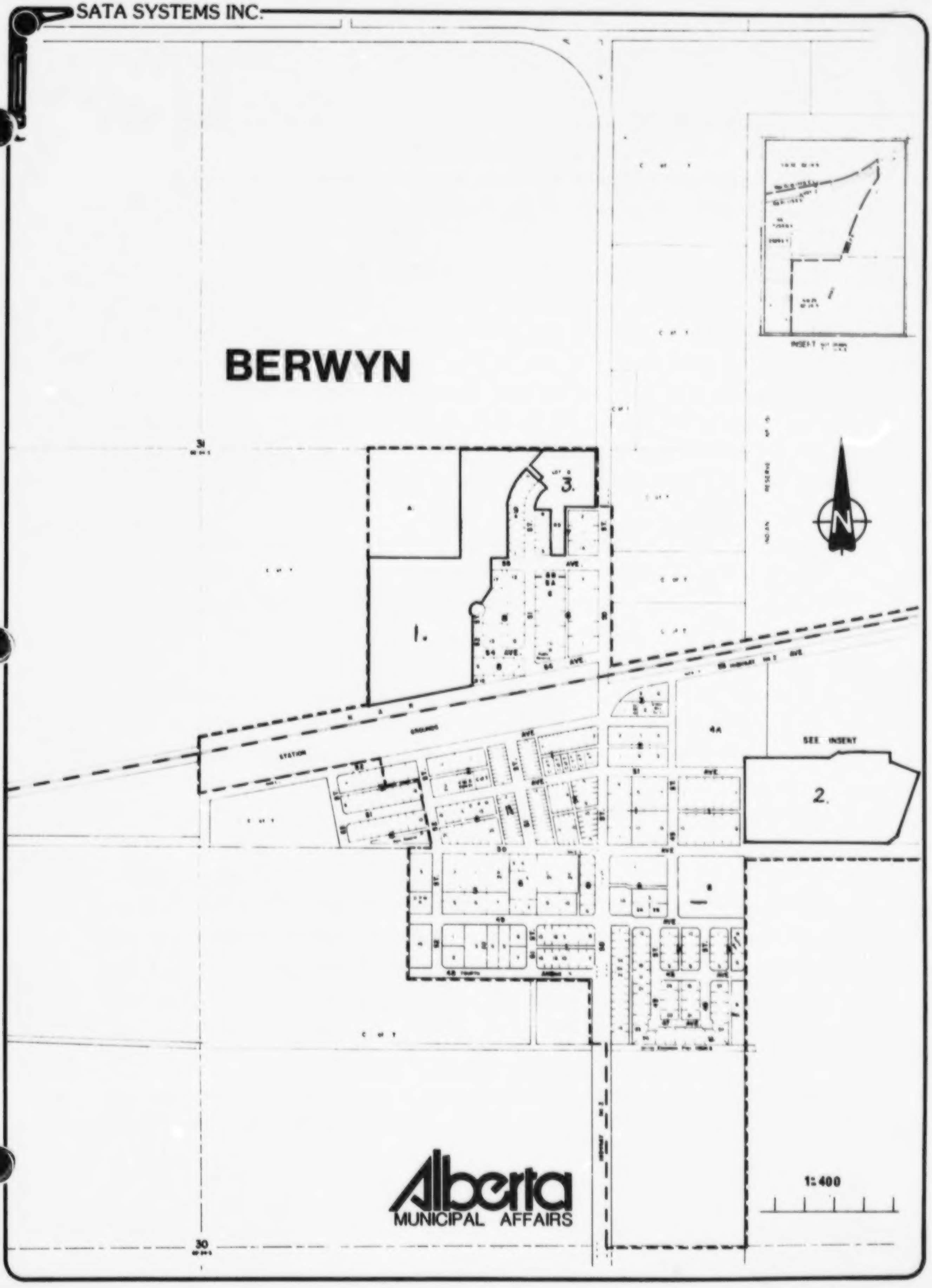
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

ALBERTA AGRICULTURE	
Hail and Crop Insurance	Phone: 332-4494
ALBERTA RECREATION AND PARKS	
Queen Elizabeth Provincial Park	Phone: 332-4167
Ranger	Phone: 332-4916
ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION	
Motor Transport Branch	Phone: 332-2243
Weigh Scale	Phone: 332-4742
Repair Shop	Phone: 332-4411
ALBERTA TREASURY	Phone: 332-4637

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

POST OFFICE	Phone: 332-2335
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT	Phone: 332-4950

VILLAGE OF BERWYN


SATA SYSTEMS INC.
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Alberta
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Village of Berwyn is located on primary Highway #2 in Municipal District #135, 35 km west of the Town of Peace River.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

After being bypassed by the railway, the settlement of Bear Lake, founded in 1911, was re-established at the present day site of Berwyn. On January 12, 1922, a regional newspaper, the Peace River Record, observed that "What used to be the village of Bear Lake is now practically deserted. Nearly all the traffic of the district is now to or from the new town and business place of Berwyn".

Originally, Lone Pine was suggested as a name for the new community because of a single pine that stood at the town site. But the accepted moniker came from a railroad official who suggested Berwyn - the name of his home town in Wales.

Businesses thrived in Berwyn even before the first train went through. The community had a Co-op store, two restaurants, a blacksmith, a drugstore, lumber yards, and a grain elevator. A central telephone was installed in 1923. The following year plans were made to build a community hall, establish a local wheat pool and to hold what has become an annual fair.

In the following years several businesses were established and services were provided in the community to meet almost every need of its residents. On November 28, 1936 Berwyn received Village status.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table represents the historical population of Berwyn for selected years from 1941 to 1982:

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF BERWYN

Year	Population
1941	206
1951	288
1956	342
1961	347
1966	430
1971	474
1976	433
1977	463
1978	475
1979	521
1980	534
1981	585
1982	632

Source: Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs

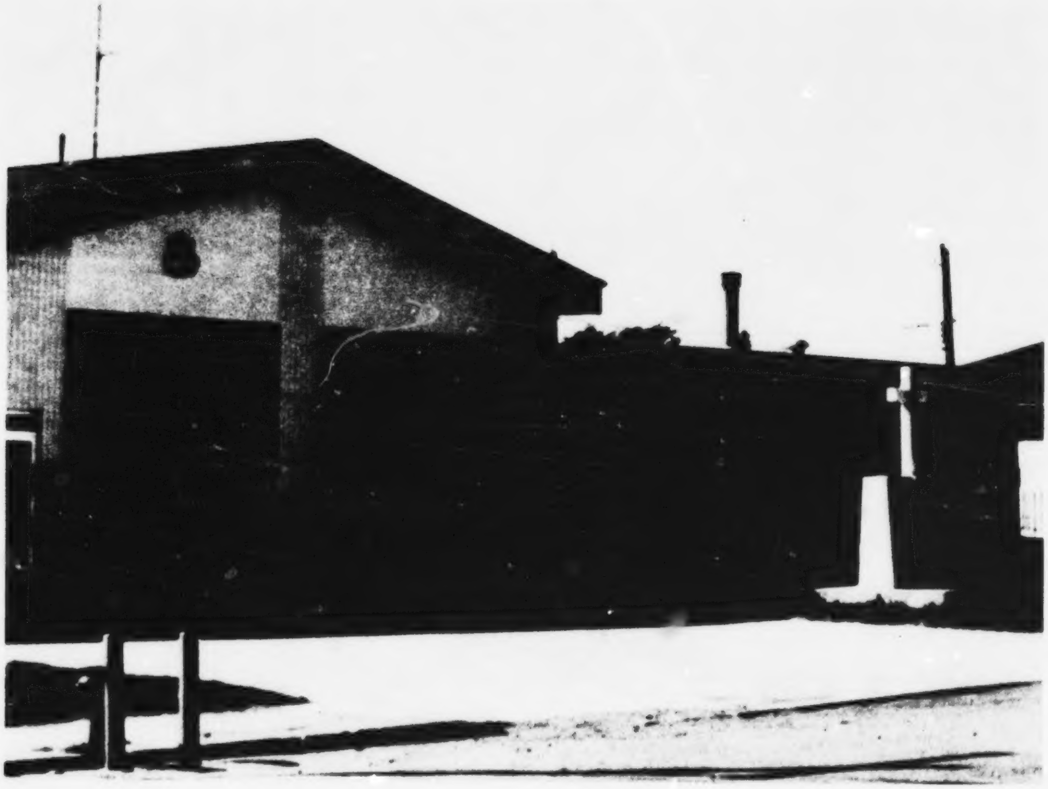
ECONOMIC BASE

Berwyn depends primarily on agriculture for its economic base. The Village services this industry with farm suppliers and a large equipment dealer. In 1980, Berwyn had the third largest total sales of machinery and implements in Alberta.

Resource developments in the area include the discovery of the Dunvegan and Elmworth natural gas fields. These developments have had a positive effect on the economy of Berwyn. The Dunvegan hydro-electric project and the Clear Hills iron ore discovery are other projects with potential benefits for the economy of Berwyn.

Berwyn has a fairly large service and retail industry employing a large portion of the Village's labour force. Some residents from Fairview and Grimshaw commute to Berwyn to do business at various retail outlets.

The head offices of the new Mckenzie Planning Commission are located in Berwyn. The Planning Commission commenced operations in February, 1983.



Berwyn Fire Hall and Town Office

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND SERVICES

The main tourist attraction in the Berwyn area is the natural outdoors. The area is ideal for camping, fishing, boating, hiking, and many other year-round outdoor sports. Big game and waterfowl hunting are also popular in the area. Within the vicinity of Berwyn there is the Queen Elizabeth Provincial Park (11 km north) with fishing, boating, and overnight camping facilities. One of Berwyn's annual attractions is Fiesta Night, a local celebration held on the first weekend in August. Other attractions include one of Alberta's few remaining wooden water storage towers and a Greek Orthodox church. Accommodation facilities in Berwyn are provided by the Berwyn Hotel (9 units).

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #2 runs past the southern end of the Village of Berwyn and continues (35 km) east to Peace River. Internal roads in the community are a combination of pavement and gravel.

RAILWAYS - The Canadian National Railway, formerly the N.A.R., runs through Berwyn, continuing west to Fairview and east to Peace River.

AIRPORTS - The closest airstrip is the 912 meter grass runway at Grimshaw. The nearest commercial airport is located near Peace River.

BUS SERVICES - Greyhound Bus Lines offers daily passenger services southwest to Grande Prairie and northeast to Peace River.

UTILITIES - All modern utility services are available in Berwyn including natural gas, electric power, telephone, water and piped in sewage facilities.

SCHOOLS - Berwyn has one school for grades 1 to 12 under the Peace River School District #10. Total 1981-82 enrollment was 224 students.

RECREATION - Recreation facilities in Berwyn include an arena, a curling rink, a community hall, a baseball diamond and 2 local playgrounds. A new curling rink complex with areas for camping, ball diamonds, playgrounds and picnic areas is being planned.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Berwyn has a 21-bed hospital administered by the Berwyn and District Hospital Board. There are two doctors, an ambulance service and a visiting public health nurse.

SOCIAL HOUSING - The nearest social housing facilities are located in Grimshaw.

HOUSING INVENTORY - According to the Berwyn Village office, there are approximately 230 single-family dwellings and one apartment building.

FIRE PROTECTION - There is a volunteer fire department in Berwyn consisting of 16 volunteers. The firehall has two bays accommodating one fire truck owned by the Village and one owned by the M.D. The fire department serves Berwyn and the surrounding area.

POLICE - Berwyn is served by the R.C.M.P. detachment out of Grimshaw.

SENIOR CITIZEN LODGING - Berwyn presently has a senior citizen's home called Autumn Lodge operated under the North Peace Foundation. It consists of the original 33-room building with an additional 14 rooms being added on. Eight self-contained units have also been completed.

BANKING FACILITIES - A new Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, was completed in the spring of 1982 to serve the Village.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Berwyn was incorporated as a Village on November 28, 1936. The Village is governed by a mayor and 4 councillors.

The Administrative staff is as follows:

Administrator: Greg Gayton

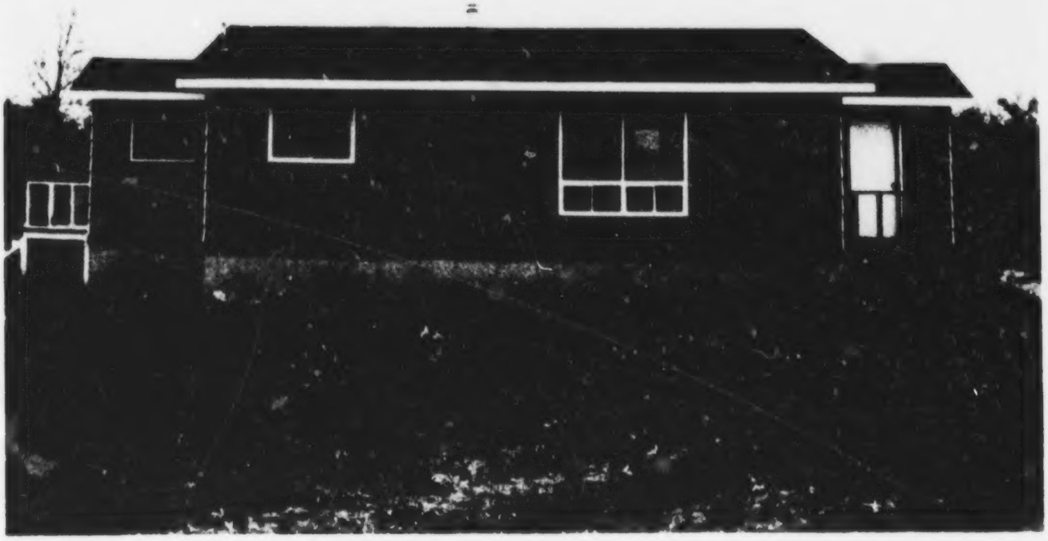
Address:
Village of Berwyn
Berwyn, Alberta
TOH OEO

Phone: (403) 338-3922

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for the Village of Berwyn for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1980 was $257,529.67. The total expenditure for the same period was $265,608.99. The General Municipal Mill Rate based on residential property for the village was 50 mills.

DUNCAN'S BAND INDIAN RESERVE #151



LOCATION AND ACCESS

Duncan's Indian Band Reserve #151A is located in Municipal District #135, 8 km southeast of Brownvale and 44 km west of Peace River via Highway #2. The Reserve is also known as the Peace River Crossing Reserve and encompasses 5,033 acres (2,027 ha) of land.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

The exact date the Beaver Indians organized is unknown. However, in 1899 the Beaver Indians, also known as Duncan's Band, had 46 members. Duncan Tustawits, the first Headman of Duncan's Band was a remarkable leader who spoke English, French, Beaver, Chippewa, Chipewyan, and his native tongue, Cree. It was in his name that the Indian Band was given the name Duncan.

In 1918 the Spanish influenza epidemic struck the people of Duncan's Band, killing Duncan Tustawits and most of his 18 children. In 1953 Duncan's Band elected its first Chief, John Tustawits.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The historical population figures for Duncan's Band are not available prior to 1979. The population figures indicated represent both Band members living on and off the Reserve.

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF DUNCAN'S BAND

Year	Population
1976	51
1979	53
1982	57*

Source: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs

* Source: Native Secretariat

ECONOMIC BASE

The economic base of the Duncan's Band Reserve is rather limited. Although the land is well suited to agricultural development, Band members have only recently begun to work the soil. In 1982 the Band broke 162 acres (65 ha) to begin a Band farm. Up until this time any land that was being worked on the reserve had been leased to non-Indians from off the Reserve.

The 1977 Indian Affairs Study entitled, Proposal For An Alberta Indian Agricultural Program (1977), indicated that at least 8 viable farming units could be developed on the Reserve that would support most of the Reserve residents. There were 35 Reserve residents in 1982 according to the Band.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Duncan's Band Reserve has 11 km of gravelled roads. Maintenance of the roads is provided by the M.D. #135.

RAILWAYS - The closest rail service is the Canadian National stop at Brownvale, 8 km northeast of the Reserve.

AIRPORTS - The closest paved and lighted airstrip is located 44 km east at Peace River. Peace River offers service south to Edmonton and north to High Level.

BUS SERVICES - The nearest bus service is a flag stop, available at Brownvale.

UTILITIES - The Reserve residents do not have a source of water on the Reserve. Water is trucked from nearby sloughs and creeks or from Brownvale. Electricity and telephone service is available to all residents. Wood and oil are the major heating fuels used.

SCHOOLS - There are no schools on the Reserve. Children are bussed to surrounding communities. Grades 1-6 attend school in Brownvale while students in Grades 7-12 attend in Berwyn.

RECREATION - There are no formal recreational facilities on the Reserve.

HEALTH FACILITIES - The closest hospital and ambulance service is located in Berwyn, 12 km east of the Reserve. The nearest Health Unit is located in Fairview, 50 km west of the Reserve.

HOUSING INVENTORY - The Band indicates that it presently has 12 housing units, 60% which are in poor or fair condition.

FIRE PROTECTION - The Reserve has no fire protection equipment or services available to its residents.

POLICE - The Reserve is policed by the R.C.M.P. detachment, located 20 km east in Grimshaw.

SENIOR CITIZENS LODGING - There is presently no special accommodation on the Reserve for senior citizens.

BANKING FACILITIES - There are no banking facilities on the Reserve. The closest banking facility is a Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Berwyn.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

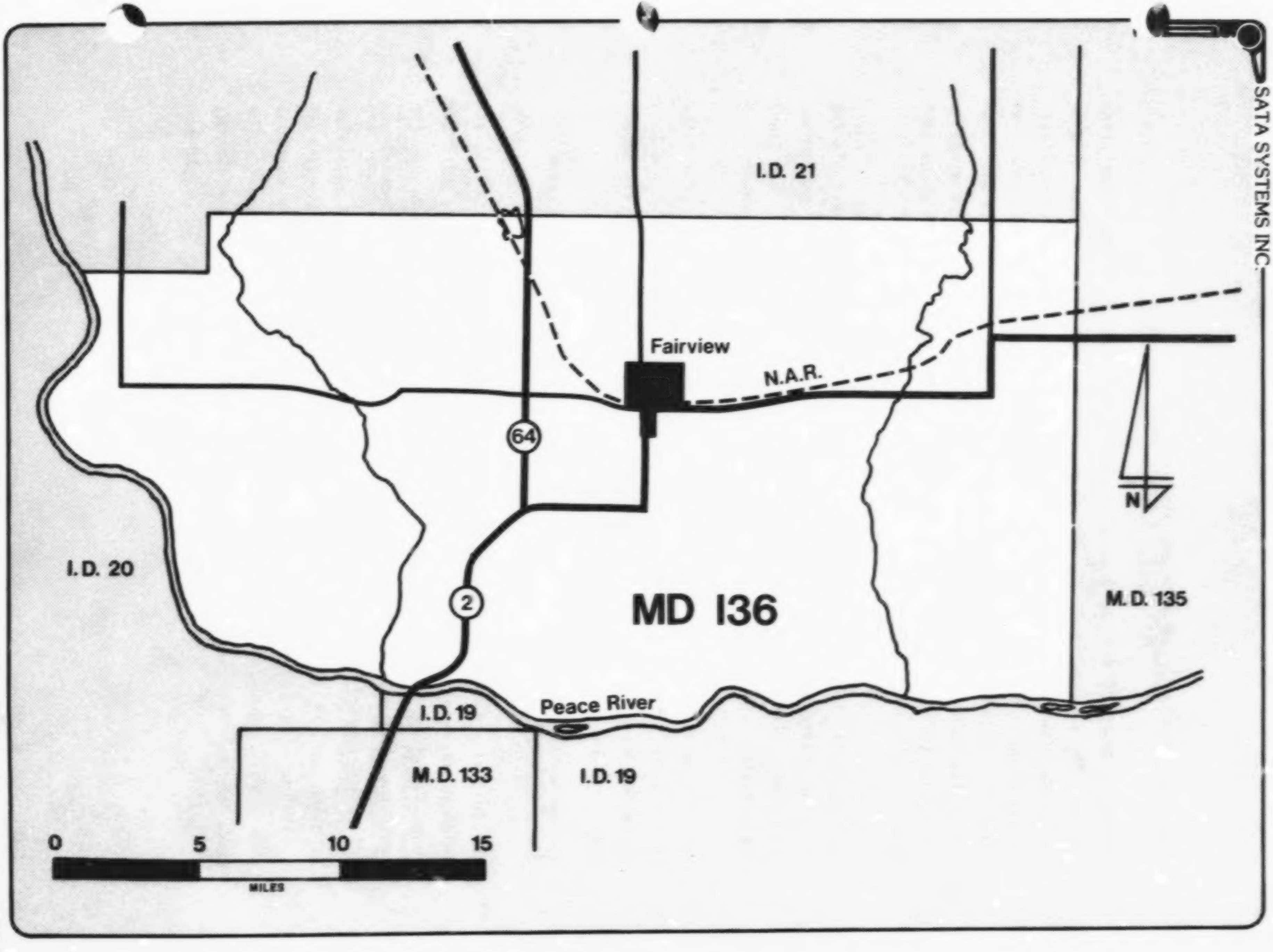
The Band is governed by a chief and 2 councillors. The Band does not have a regular administrative staff. An administrative clerk works in coordination with the Chief and Council.

Address: Duncan's Band
General Delivery
Brownvale, Alberta
TOH ORO

Phone: 597-2430

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT
NO. 136

ALBERTA
POOL
POOL
BLUESKY


SATA SYSTEMS INC.
I.D. 21
Fairview
N.A.R.
N
64
2
I.D. 20
MD 136
M.D. 135
Peace River
I.D. 19
M.D. 133
I.D. 19
0
5
10
15
MILES

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

Municipal District #136 is located in the southern half of the Peace River region. The boundaries of the district are the Peace River and I.D. #20 to the south, the Peace River and I.D. #20 to the west, Municipal District #135 in the east, and I.D. #21 in the north. The topography of Municipal District #136 consists of flat to gently rolling land, broken by the deep valley of the Peace River. The elevation throughout the Municipal District's 140,198 ha (346,289 acres) varies from 2400 ft. (721 m) in the north to 1900 ft. (571 m) by the Peace River.

Approximately 20% of the total area with M.D. #136 is forested. Forest cover is predominantly mixed aspen, poplar, birch, white spruce, and lodgepole pine. Black spruce and tamarack are common in areas of poor drainage. The majority of suitable land in the M.D. has been cleared for farming.

The main water courses in the M.D. are the Peace River, Hines Creek and the Little Burnt River. Numerous small lakes are scattered throughout the I.D. While not being significant for recreational purposes, the lakes are important for their drainage and habitat preservation functions.

HISTORICAL POPULATION

The following table represents the historical population of M.D. #136 for selected years from 1921 to 1982. The total population of M.D. #136 has decreased since its peak in 1941 as a result of farm consolidation. At the same time, the population of Fairview is increasing due to residential and industrial expansion.

HISTORICAL POPULATION FOR M.D. #136

Year	Population
1921	1,456
1931	2,264
1941	2 326
1951	2,031
1956	1,885
1961	1,917
1966	1,745
1971	1,615
1976	1,755
1979	1,799
1980	1,799
1981	1,821
1982	1,889

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs

Note: The figures do not include incorporated municipalities with the M.D. boundaries.

ECONOMIC BASE

Agriculture is the major industry in M.D. #136. The Town of Fairview and the hamlets are dependant primarily upon agriculture and the agricultural servicing industry for their economic base. The agriculture industry is increasing in importance in the M.D. Statistics Canada figures show an increase in total farm acreage from 241,163 acres (97,636 ha) in 1971 to 303,025 acres (122,755 ha) in 1976. Statistics Canada figures indicate that in 1976 barley was the dominant crop grown in the area, followed by wheat and hay.

In 1970 Anderson Exploration Ltd. discovered the Dunvegan Gas Field, causing further economic expansion in Fairview and the Municipal District. As a result of oil and gas developments, three production fields are presently in existence in the M.D. They are the Dunvegan Field, the Whitelaw Field and a portion of the Hines Creek Field. Although there is a current slowdown in the oil and gas industry, the potential of these fields remains.

Secondary developments that may have an effect on M.D. #136 as announcements and plans are made include the Tumbler Ridge coal developments in B.C., the Dunvegan hydro-electric project and the Clear Hills iron-ore project.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary highways in M.D. #136 include Highways #2 and #64. Other roads in the M.D. include secondary highways, municipal roads and internal subdivision streets servicing hamlets and commercial developments. The M.D. maintains, upgrades and constructs all municipal roads.

RAILWAYS - The Town of Fairview and the two hamlets, Bluesky and Whitelaw are serviced by the Canadian National Railway. The railway provides freight service for grain handling but no passenger service. The railway line continues east from Fairview to Peace River and then north to High Level or south to Edmonton.

AIRPORTS - There is one airport located near Fairview in M.D. #136. This is a 912 meter (3000 ft.) paved runway.

UTILITIES - Utility companies servicing the area are Alberta Power, Northwestern Utilities Ltd., Alberta Government Telephones, and the North Peace Gas Co-op.

FIRE PROTECTION - The M.D. operates one fire truck from Fairview. A volunteer brigade operates throughout the M.D.

COMMUNICATION - The area receives radio braodcasting from CKYL - Peace River, CFGP and CJXX - Grande Prairie and CBC-FM. Television channels include CBC and CTV. The Fairview Post and the North Peace Pictorial are available weekly.

Provincial Building in Fairview

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Municipal District is governed by a Reeve and 4 councillors. The Administrative staff is as follows:

Administrator: Alec Simpson

Address: Municipal District #136
Provincial Building
Fairview, Alberta
TOH 1LO

Phone: (403) 835-4903

FINANCIAL DATA

The total General Operating Revenue for M.D. #136 for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1981 is $1,421,289. The total Expenditure for the same period is $1,321,125.

HAMLETS

BLUESKY - Bluesky, with a 1981 population of 139, is located 10 km east of Fairview on primary Highway #2. The hamlet consists of approximately 60 serviced, single family units, a post office, a community hall and some retail services. The residents use health, recreation, retail and other essential services in Fairview to a large extent. The economic base of Bluesky is agricultural services.

WHITELAW - Whitelaw, with a 1981 population of 162, is located 23 km east of Fairview on primary Highway #2. There are 60 single family units in the hamlet. No piped water or sewage systems are in place. Basic services include a post office, a 35-bed auxiliary hospital and a store. Other essential services are available in Fairview. There is a school in Whitelaw operated by the Fairview School Division. It offers grades 1 to 6 and had a 1982-83 enrollment of 56. The economic base of Whitelaw is agricultural services.

TOWN OF FAIRVIEW

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Fairview is located at the junction of Highway #2 and secondary Highway #32 in M.D. #136. It is 80 km west of Peace River and 114 km north of Grande Prairie. The town had a population of 2,869 in 1982.

ECONOMIC BASE

Fairview is located in some of the best farmland in the Peace country. The Town depends primarily on agriculture and the related service industries for its economic base. Fairview College is an important research and educational institution to the area. The college offers many agricultural, technical and business programs.

Oil and gas developments in the area have had an influence on the economic base of the Town. Fairview has become a major service centre for agriculture, oil and gas, and retail services.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS - Primary Highway #2 runs along the southern edge of the town. Most of the Town's streets are paved.

RAILWAYS - Fairview is serviced by the Canadian National Railway.

AIRPORTS - There is an airport located 6 km west of Fairview containing a 912 m runway suitable for light aircraft.

UTILITIES - All modern utilities are available in Fairview.

SCHOOLS - There are a total of 7 educational institutions in Fairview. The enrollment figures are for the 1982 year. There are 2 elementary/

junior high schools with 424 pupils. The Fairview District High School has 224 students. Fairview College is located on the edge of town and has an enrollment of approximately 1850 students. Other educational facilities include a private school and a day care centre.

RECREATION - Local recreation facilities in Fairview include an artificial ice arena, a curling rink, an outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts, ball parks, a community hall, local parks and playgrounds, and a museum. An eighteen-hole golf course is located close to the Town of Fairview. Recreational facilities are also available at the Fairview Community College.

HEALTH FACILITIES - Health facilities available in Fairview include a 50-bed Regional Hospital combined with an adjoining senior citizen's nursing home. There are five doctors and three dentists on staff. A sub-office of the Peace River Health Unit, with 11 staff, is located in Fairview.

SOCIAL HOUSING - In 1982 there were 25 rural and native subsidized housing units in Fairview.

HOUSING INVENTORY - The Town office indicates that in November, 1982 Fairview contained 873 single family dwellings and 87 apartment units.

FIRE PROTECTION - The Town of Fairview has a 24-member volunteer fire brigade. The firehouse contains two town fire trucks and one M.D. truck.

POLICE - Fairview is served by a eight-man R.C.M.P. detachment.

SENIOR CITIZENS LODGING - A 16-unit apartment complex called Garrison Manor offers senior citizen accommodation. An additional 32 unit complex is in the planning stages.

BANKING FACILITIES - There are 5 banking facilities in the Town of Fairview.

TOURIST FACILITIES

Tourist accommodations include the Lion Campground with 20 sites, four motels and 2 hotels with a total accommodation of 156 rooms.

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL